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THE
HOT SPRINGS

AS THEY ARE.

A HISTORY AND GUIDE.

By CHARLES CUTTER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.:

W. H. WINDSOR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

1874.

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Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874,

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NORTH

DEDICATED

TO THE

WEST.

AFFLICTED INVALIDS

EAST.

Of Our Country,

BY THE AUTHOR.

SOUTH.

PREFACE.

In presenting this little book to the public, the Author disclaims any pretensions to literary aspirations, desiring only to give a plain statement of facts, as they appear to him, in language readily understood by all.

HAVING been a sufferer for many years with Catarrh (Ozena), and being greatly benefitted by the use of these waters, with full confidence of being entirely cured by the continued use of them, he is desirous of making more generally known the wonderful cures here secured, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

In making quotations from others, he has used matter most available, and that which is considered reliable by those best qualified to judge.

The reader, by the use of this book as a guide, can save dollars for every dime invested. The need of such a book has long been felt by invalids from distant States, who were unable to get any reliable information without writing to some individual, and then only such as could be embodied in an ordinary letter. The Physicians of Hot Springs have received and answered thousands of these letters annually, and the labor to answer all was so great, that some of them resorted to the publication of a circular letter.

This being the author's first effort, he hopes the criticisms will be of a friendly nature, that will enable him to make improvements in his next edition.

THE AUTHOR.

THE HOT SPRINGS AS THEY ARE.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have the merited reputation of being one of the *Wonders of the World*, and will well pay a visit for pleasure and sight-seeing alone.

These Springs are situated on the mountain, the creek and in the valley of the same name, fifty-five miles southwest from Little Rock, the capital of the State, and twenty-one miles from Malvern, (the nearest railroad station) on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The curative qualities of these waters are sufficient to give them a *world-wide reputation*. There are hundreds of thousands of afflicted human beings whose diseases have baffled the most skillful physicians, that can with the intelligent use of these natural medicated waters, be cured and returned, a blessing to their homes and families. It is conceded that these Springs, for many diseases, far excel Baden Baden and all the celebrated springs of the new and old world.

They issue forth from the western slope of the Hot Spring Mountain, (a spur of the Ozark Mountain), at an elevation of 1300 to 1400 feet above the level of the sea; the most of them from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the valley, and a few near the margin of the creek.

In 1860, Prof. D. D. Owen, in his report, only gives forty-two as the whole number of springs, and old citizens inform me the number has increased one or two annually for several years, and now they number fifty-seven. They have a temperature ranging respectively from 93 deg. to 150 deg. Farenheit, and make a natural dis-

charge of three hundred and thirty-five gallons every minute, or four hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred gallons every day.

If these waters were all concentrated, they would supply 19,296 persons daily, allowing twenty-five gallons for each individual.

The time is not far distant when the present supply of these invaluable waters will be in demand, judging from the progression of the last eight years.

Strangers in visiting the hot springs on the mountain side, and examining the water, form an idea that hot and cold springs exist within a few feet of each other; in fact, this is a popular impression with many of the citizens.

The pools known as Rahl Holes, Corn and Mud Baths, are supplied by two streams of water: one hot, direct from one of the springs; the other cold, from, what many suppose to be cold springs, but they are only pools of water of low temperature, cooled by being exposed to the air and by continuously seeping into and flowing from these pools, they appear very much like regular springs. They, however, answer the same purpose of cold springs in supplying cooling waters for these baths, to which those who cannot afford to pay for bathing are obliged to resort. Many bathe in them through choice, believing them to be more efficacious.

A proprietor of one of the bath houses, in showing me the spring from which he obtained his cooling water, supposed it was a cold spring, but on testing it with a thermometer, it proved to be 93 deg. Fahrenheit, though it is cold by the time it reaches the tanks back of the bath house.

The cold spring back of the business house of Messrs. Horton & Harris, from which most of the neighborhood obtain their drinking water, is supposed, by some of the best informed citizens, to be supplied by a stream from the hot fountain which, in passing a long distance near the surface, is cooled before it reaches the spring or opening from which it issues.

These Rahl Holes, mentioned above, are enclosed by a common board fence, to screen the bathers from public view, and are resorted to by hundreds. Some very remarkable cures have been effected by bathing in these pools and drinking the hot water, without the advice of physicians or the use of medicine. Any one who will visit these pools a few times, and see the unfortunate human beings that bathe

in them, will at once be impressed with the importance of some charitable institution, which should be sustained by the State or Government, where these unfortunates can be provided with proper treatment.

The waters from the springs flow into a beautiful mountain stream, twenty to thirty feet wide, and cause a slight vapor to rise from its surface. In the hottest springs an egg can be cooked in fifteen minutes. All the springs on the east side of the creek (with one exception) are hot, and all on the west side (except the Alum spring) are cold.

Scientists have estimated, from physical evidences everywhere to be seen in the vicinity of the springs, that they have been flowing for twenty-three hundred years.

Most of the springs are covered with plank or stone, some few cemented, and the water conveyed from them through wood or iron pipes to the bathing houses, in the valley below. These pipes and troughs cross and recross each other on the mountain side in all directions, reminding one of a railroad map of the thickly settled sections of the West. The water is first conveyed into large tanks in the rear of the bath houses, from which it is drawn through smaller iron pipes to the bath tubs as needed.

So many of them are at an elevation of 50 to 100 feet above the valley, that a large supply can be had for the highest buildings that are now (or may be) built in the valley; and the convenience of having a bath in the rooms of the invalid will some day be enjoyed.

The Indians who inhabited the whole western and southwestern country were all familiar with the curative value of these waters. Most all the tribes of the Mississippi basin sent bands of their sick to these Springs to be cured of diseases that their greatest medicine men were unable to control. They would live a camp life in the valley and bath in the pools of hot water, until all were able to return to their respective tribes. It was not an uncommon sight as late as fifty years ago to see Indians here from a half dozen different tribes. Many romantic traditions have been handed down by these aborigines, and many suppose they are the Fountain of Youth for which Ponce D'Leon searched in vain throughout Florida and the South.

I copy the following from the report of Prof. David Dale Owen, published in 1860:

“In June of 1858, I made a partial examination of the waters of the Hot Springs, by boiling down one and a half gallons of the water, and found the contents, approximately, reduced to one gallon, as follows :

	Grammes.
Organic matter combined with some moisture.....	1.16
Silica with some sulphate of lime not dissolved by water...	1.40
Bicarbonate of lime.....	2.40
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	0.50
Chloride of potassium.....	0.04
Chloride of sodium.....	0.218
Oxide of iron and a little alumina.....	0.133
Sulphate of lime dissolved by water.....	0.350
Loss, Iodine? Bromine?.....	0.053
	<hr/> 6.254

“In the winter of the same year, Dr. Elderhorst, then Chemical Assistant to the Survey was instructed to collect a sufficient number of gallons of the water to make an accurate quantitative analysis in my laboratory.

“During January of 1859, he made an analysis of the solid contents in 1000 grammes of the water from the spring that gushes out near the base of the cliff of calcareous tufa behind the Pavilion, being the most northerly of the main group, mostly resorted to by invalids for drinking, and known generally as the ‘Arsenic Spring,’ under the supposition that it contained arsenic. This popular notion is not, however, confirmed by the chemical analysis. For 200 grammes of the calcareous deposit, in which it is more likely to be detected than in the quantity of water that could be conveniently subjected to analysis, failed to give any precipitate in the acid solution of that substance with sulphuretted hydrogen, which proved not only the absence of arsenic, but of lead, antimony, and in fact, all other metals precipitable in any acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, which includes, indeed, all the metals but Iron, Zinc, Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, Uranium and the four rare acid producing metals, Chromium, Tantalum, Niobium and Pelopium; among this latter group of metals, only a very small percentage of Iron was found to be present, in the form of bicarbonate of the protoxide of iron, which is deposited, by long standing, as a dark brown sediment, which, except at one of the springs, is so incorporated with the

great mass of the carbonate of lime and siliceous earths, forming the cliffs and crusts of tufa, as to be undistinguishable to the eye.

“Dr. William Elderhorst’s analysis of 1000 grammes of the so-called ‘Arsenic Spring,’ is here inserted :

	Grammes.
Lime	0.059024
Silicates	0.045600
Sulphuric acid.....	0.019400
Magnesia.....	0.007629
Chlorine.....	0.002275
Soda.....	0.004650
Potash	0.001560

“In this analysis, the carbonic acid united with a portion of the lime and magnesia was not estimated.

“The silicates, which were left undissolved on treating the residue obtained by evaporating the waters to dryness in a platina capsule, with hydrochloric acid, were fused with a mixture of carbonate of soda and potash, and qualitatively examined. They were found to contain Silica, Lime, Magnesia, Iron and Manganese.

“The quantity operated on was too small to determine the proportions by weight.

“In the early part of August, 1860, I made a complete analysis of the spring on the hill, No. 1

“The solid contents obtained by evaporating 1000 grammes (one litre) of this water to dryness, were separated into the portion soluble in water, and that soluble only in hydrochloric acid, and the acids and bases in each (except hydrochloric in the acid solution) separately determined.

“In another portion of the same quantity of water evaporated to dryness, with a little hydrochloric acid, the total quantity of bases were estimated, and in a third portion the acids were determined.

“The sediment found in the bottom of the bottle containing the water was also examined.

“From these various analyses the following results were obtained :

“The total quantity of matter, from 1000 grammes of this water, weighed 0.1518 grammes ; of which 0.0018 was organic matter, which burnt off by ignition, emitting an odor like that from burning peat.*

*Where the water is concentrated, or the solid extract treated with water, before this organic principle is burnt off, the solution has a yellow color imparted to it by the presence of this substance.

This organic principle is, probably, appocrinic acid, which was united with the oxide of iron; but the quantity obtained, from the amount of water operated on, was insufficient to demonstrate its properties sufficiently to enable me to decide positively on its identity with that organic acid.

“After the organic matter was burnt off, 0.15 of saline matter remained. Of this, 0.0252 grammes were soluble in water, and 0.1268 insoluble in water.

“The sediment at the bottom of the bottle weighed, when dry, 0.0300. This lost, by ignition, 0.0048, which was mostly organic matter, similar to that held in solution. The residue, 0.0252, gave up, to hydrochloric acid, 0.0092, which was mostly carbonate of lime, with a little oxide of iron, which had existed partly as carbonate of iron and iron combined with the organic principle; and a trace of carbonate of magnesia. There remained 0.016 insoluble in hydrochloric acid, which was at first a deep chocolate-brown color, and turned of a red ochre-color, after ignition. This proved to be mostly silica, with a little sulphate of lime, tinged with oxides of iron and manganese.

“The various analyses gave in the sediment:

Organic matter (appocrinic acid?).....	0.0048
Carbonates of lime; a little oxide of iron, which existed partly as carbonate of iron, and partly combined with the organic acid, and a trace of carbonate of magnesia..	0.0092
Silica, with a little sulphate of lime, tinged with oxides of iron and manganese.....	0.0160
	<u>0.0300</u>

“The part of the matter soluble in water after evaporation to dryness and ignition:

Magnesia	0.0040
Soda.....	0.0120
Potash.....	0.0030
Chlorine.....	0.0060
Sulphuric acid.....	0.0002
	<u>0.0252</u>

“The part insoluble in water, after evaporation to dryness, and before ignition:

Organic matter (apocrinic acid?) burnt off by ignition..	0.0018
Silica and silicates, insoluble in acids.....	0.0600
Carbonate of lime.....	0.0600
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.0040
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.0010
	<hr/>
	0.1268

“Calculating the probable combinations of these acids and bases, as they are, in all probability, united in the water, we have :

Apocrinic acid? of protoxide of iron.....	0.025
Silica and insoluble silicates.....	0.060
Bicarbonate of lime.....	0.086
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	0.006
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.001
Carbonate of soda.....	0.0170
Carbonate of potash.....	0.0040
Sulphate of magnesia.....	0.0002
Chloride of magnesia.....	0.0026
Sulphate of lime.....	0.000015

“There is still an excess of magnesia remaining, which probably exists as iodide and bromide of magnesia; for though Dr. Elderhorst, operating on 1000 grammes, was not able to detect any iodine or bromine, yet, when I extracted the solid residue from 2000 grammes with alcohol, evaporated this to dryness, at a low temperature, and tested it with protochloride of palladium, the watery solution was slightly tinged yellowish brown, indicative of a trace of iodine; and, if larger quantities of the water were operated on, the iodine and bromine could, in all probability, be distinctly brought out.

“I have been repeatedly asked to what I attributed the medical virtues of these waters. I reply, mainly to their high temperatures. Here, at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, there is the most abundant supply of water at a scalding temperature; several of the springs ranging at the fountain-head as high as 148 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the waters of which, after being conducted in open troughs down the hillside to the reservoirs above the bath houses, and standing some time, are just as hot as the skin can bear, and the waste water, conducted under the adjoining vapor bath houses, sends up a steam, through the latticed floor, of a temperature so hot that few can endure it. If, then, the Warm Springs of Virginia, which

have a temperature of only 96 deg. to 98 deg., exercise, as experience has proved, a most potent effect in the cure of many diseases, 'mainly by their temperature,' how much more positive must be the effect of waters of so much higher temperatures; especially when a stream of it, in diameter as large as a man's arm, can be directed at pleasure, with great force, on any organ.

"In many forms of chronic diseases especially, its effects are truly astonishing. The copious diaphoresis which the hot bath establishes, opens in itself a main channel for the expulsion of principles injurious to health, made manifest by its peculiar odor; a similar effect, in a diminished degree, is also effected by drinking the hot water—a common, indeed almost universal practice, among invalids at the Hot Springs.

"The impression produced by the hot douche, as above described, is indeed powerful, arousing into action sluggish and torpid secretions; the languid circulation is thus purified of morbid matters, and thereby renewed vigor and healthful action are given both to the absorbents, lymphatics, and to the excretory apparatus—a combined effect, which no medicine is capable of accomplishing.

"Silica and carbonate of lime, the most abundant mineral constituents of the Hot Springs, can have comparatively little specific action on the animal functions. The carbonates of alkalies present, proved by the distinct alkaline reaction of the watery solution of the solid contents evaporated to dryness, cannot be without their therapeutic effects, in common, however, with a great many of the well and spring waters of middle and southern Arkansas, which also contain some alkaline carbonates.

"The large quantity of free carbonic acid which the water contains, and which rises in volumes through the water at the fountain of many of the springs, has undoubtedly an exhilarating effect on the system; and it is no doubt from the water of the Hot Springs coming to the surface charged with this gas, that invalids are enabled to drink it freely at a temperature at which ordinary tepid water, from which all the gas has been expelled by ebullition, would act as an emetic.

"The small quantities of chlorides and sulphates of magnesia may have a slight medicinal effect; but there are not more of these salts present than are to be found in many spring and well waters employed for domestic purposes.

“Various have been the speculations with regard to the cause of the high temperatures of these waters, and my opinion has been repeatedly asked on this subject.

“I cannot, for several reasons, subscribe to the views advanced by some, that the elevation of temperature is caused by the water coming in contact with caustic lime in the interior of the earth. Lime has so great an affinity for carbonic acid that it cannot remain, for any great time, in an uncombined caustic condition; and, therefore, is seldom found in that state either on the surface or in the bowels of the earth. And if it did, it would long since have been reduced to the state of hydrate, if not to the state of carbonate, by constant contact with the copious flow of water charged with carbonic acid; when it could no longer give off heat by the chemical action produced during its combination with water.

“Much less can I give assent to the extraordinary idea that the high temperature of these waters is due to latent heat, given off from the water in the act of depositing the tufa that now coats the hillside from which the springs issue, and which was originally held in solution; since we have no instance of any appreciable heat being given off by simple precipitation or settling out of the carbonates of lime, as it loses the carbonic acid which held it in solution; besides, this is so slow a process that if any heat were given off, it would be so little at a time as to be insensible to the feelings.

“On the contrary, I attribute the cause to the *internal heat of the earth*. I do not mean to say that the waters come in actual contact with fire, but rather that the waters are completely permeated with highly heated vapors and gases which emanate from sources deeper seated than the water itself. The whole geological structure of the country, and that of the Hot Spring Ridge in particular, from which the water issues, justifies this assumption.”

Morman, in his “Mineral Springs of North America,” devotes about four pages to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, from which I will quote the following:

“As a stimulant, when taken internally, it arouses the absorbant and secretory system, stimulates the hæmic glands, produces more rapid metamorphosis, and alterative action is the result. The water is easily assimilated, and brought rapidly into the circulating system; thus producing, when elaborated, an active eliminative agency. Thus we have all the blood-making organs aroused by the pure, tasteless,

inodorous, natural stimulant, through the medium of the blood. It rapidly courses through every part of the circulation, and if no organic disease exists, the efficacy, as an adjunct, in the treatment of *all blood diseases*, is sometimes truly marvelous. In uterine diseases, as a class, these waters are unrivaled in efficacy. In that tedious form of chronic metritis, where ulcerative action ensues, and neuralgia and functional difficulties follow, no agency can be made more valuable to the sufferer.

“Where sterility is alone functional, the causes can generally be relieved by the judicious use (internally and externally) of the waters. Cutaneous diseases, the opprobrium generally of the medical profession, especially when of a specific type, are treated here with the greatest advantages, not only from the agreeable detergent action of the baths, or the maceration of old morbid surface-tissues that are cleansed, but in the treatment of all skin diseases, where we find integumentary alterations or lesions existing, the natural tepid, warm and hot baths in efficiency cannot be excelled. In all rheumatic conditions of the system, after the acute or inflammatory action subsides, the thermal waters enjoy great celebrity for their good qualities and curative properties. In the treatment of Gout and Gouty Rheumatism, the waters have like reputation in controlling the *diathesis*, if persistently used as directed. As remedial adjuncts in the treatment of Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurio Syphilis, mercurial diseases and clinatic (malarial) ills, where prompt depurative and eliminative agency is demanded, these waters have no superior; in fact, stand unrivaled, in combined properties, for that agency. In all diseases of the brain, or lesions of the spinal marrow, these waters are *positively* injurious. Experience, with careful circumspection, satisfies me that the waters should not be used in Epilepsy, except it is purely of functional origin. Females should avoid, if possible, the treatment of chronic diseases during pregnancy, as unpleasant results are very apt to follow general bathing. In all diseases of the lungs, or bronchil tubes, without specific origin, all natural thermal waters are undesirable, as they oppress respiration by stimulating circulatory action, and cause an afflux of blood to the bronchial surfaces. In organic diseases of the heart, thermal waters (either natural or artificial) should not be used.”

Walter, in his “Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada,”

first gives the location, postoffice, access, hotels, etc., then the analysis of the water, as given by Prof. E. Hill Larkin, (to be found in the chapter devoted to the Springs,). The following I will quote in the language of the author :

“These waters resemble the waters of Gastien, in Austria, and Pfeffers, in Switzerland. *Properties:* They are very highly esteemed, and deservedly so, in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Contractions of Joints, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis and Neuralgia. In Paralysis, unaccompanied by organic lesions, they are of considerable utility, as auxiliaries. In darts diseases of the skin, functional diseases of the uterus, and chronic poisoning by metals, either lead or mercury, they are efficient. Experience proves them to be *positively injurious* in affections of the heart or brain, dropsies of the lungs, in any form; and persons laboring under diseases for which these waters are beneficial, but accompanied by such maladies, need not journey to the Hot Springs.

“How do these waters act? Having a continuous flow of three hundred and sixty gallons per minute, and ranging in temperature from 93 deg. to 150 deg. Fahrenheit, we would expect favorable results from their judicious use; and we are not surprised to learn of cures under their employment that have resisted all other modes of treatment. It is asked, ‘Why not use hot water at home?’ Because it is impossible to procure it in sufficient quantity and of uniform temperature. Some consider that terrestrial heat possesses peculiar properties, rendering it more efficient than artificial.”

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, who has had ample opportunity for observation, holds that a positive difference exists in the natural thermal waters of Arkansas and artificially-heated waters, which he attributes among other causes, to “the thermo-electric properties of the thermal waters.” He says, “The natural produces a stimulating sweat; the artificial waters a relaxing diaphoretic action.” These differences, however, if such exist, are not at present tangible.

In these waters, as in many thermal waters, there is a confervoid growth, or moss, which is frequently used by patients as an external application to painful parts or ulcerated surfaces. It acts much like a poultice.

AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS

The Hot Springs of Arkansas stand without a rival. At no place in the known world can so many diseases be effectually cured or greatly benefitted.

Within the last ten years, over twenty thousand people have been cured of diseases that the most skillful physicians of our land considered past recovery.

The wonderful cures performed by the use of these thermal waters are truly miraculous; they almost require ocular evidence to be credited. Language that would do only justice, seems exaggeration.

Whilst it is admitted that *all* who come here are not cured—for it must be remembered that with a majority of cases every remedy is tried before they come to the Springs—yet is believed that ninety out of every hundred are cured or benefitted.

Hundreds come here every year to die, expecting only a little longer lease of life, but to their great surprise they are cured, and joyously return home to their families and friends. Too much can not be said to induce those suffering with diseases that can here be cured, to come and try the efficacy of these waters. Delay is death, or worse than death with many, causing untold misery to their posterity for ages to come.

One of the greatest objects of the author is to herald far and wide the great benefits to be derived by suffering humanity by the intelligent use of these waters.

No one can come to Hot Springs without receiving a good moral lesson. Parents would do well to send their wild boys to this school. If they would not learn wisdom here, there is but little hope of preventing the sowing of their wild oats. The very restraint I now feel in writing plainly all I would wish to say on this subject, is the cause of much of the misery in this world. *Parents, be candid and speak freely to your children; do not allow them to suffer through ignorance.*

Knowing that any articles from the pen of the resident physicians of Hot Springs would be received by the reader with interest, and as good authority, I addressed a note to each of those who were at home, of which the following is a copy:

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., December 5, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Will you favor me with an article, for publication in my little book, entitled 'The Hot Springs as They Are,' based

upon your experience as a Physician, with the diseases cured or benefitted by the thermal waters of the Hot Springs? By so doing, you will receive the thanks of the afflicted, and greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CUTTER

Below will be found the letters of Drs. Brooks and Franklin, who kindly and promptly replied. Dr. G. W. Lawrence wrote me a friendly letter, in which he regretted he could not, for want of time, aid me in my laudable undertaking, and referred me to some articles from his pen already published, of which I gladly avail myself, and the reader will find elsewhere.

LETTER OF ALMON BROOKS, M. D.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., December, 1873.

TO MR. CUTTER.

Dear Sir—The diseases most successfully treated at the Hot Springs of Arkansas are :

Chronic Rheumatism, Synovial, Muscular and Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, (Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis,) Chronic Gout, Gouty Synovitis, Acquired and Hereditary Syphilis, Scrofulous Disease of Glands. (Speedy cures have been made of many long-standing cases of suppurating disease of the glands of the neck ; large non-suppurating swellings of these glands, that had endured for years, have been reduced to a healthy size and condition.) *Chronic Ague*, and its attendant enlargement of the spleen ; *Alcoholism*, or the morbid effects traceable to the abuse of stimulants containing alcohol ; *Migraine*, or *Sick Headache*.

Paralysis, especially when of specific or venereal origin. *Acute and Chronic Chorea Hysteria, Neuralgic Affections.*

Ozena, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, Relaxed Throat, Scrofulous Disease of Tonsils, Enlarged Tonsils, Painful Menstruation, Scanty Menstruation. Absent Menstruation, from want of development at time of puberty and from temporary suppression. *Ulcer of the Womb, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Rheumatism of the Uterus.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

As *Eczema*, *Chronic Urticaria*, or *Nettle Rash*, *Impetigo*, *Rupia*, *Acute Psoriasis*, or *Lepra Vulgaris*, *Ringworm*, *Chronic Ulcers*, caused by the chancroidal virus. (I have seen seven cases cured here that had continued for periods varying from two to eight years, resisting every kind of treatment. All these cases began with suppurating buboes.)

Whilst any of the above diseases would be suitable for treatment here, the baths could not properly be recommended if its subject had likewise *Tuberculosis*, *Bright's Disease*, *Serious Vascular Disease of the Heart*, or other malady that rendered unsafe increased force and activity of the general circulation.

The Hot Springs are sought with equal advantage at all seasons of the year. The very feeble, the subjects of paralysis, and those afflicted with rheumatic gout, are most rapidly benefitted in the colder months.

Yours, etc.,

ALMON BROOKS, M. D.

NOTE.—One case of Diabetes Mellitus was seemingly cured here. Several cases of Hay Asthma have been relieved here, at least temporarily. The following is from the November number of the *Practitioner*, published in Louisville, Ky., by Dr. Yandell:

“DR. BALDWIN AND HAY ASTHMA.—Our valued friend, Dr. W. O. Baldwin, has been for many years a victim to Hay Asthma. We had the pleasure of a short visit from him a few days ago, in which he informed us that he had escaped his tormentor this season by resorting to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, a short time in advance of the expected attack. The many friends of this distinguished and popular physician will be gratified to learn that he has enjoyed perfect health during all the period in which for so many years past he has been a sufferer from Hay Asthma, and the numerous subjects of this intractable affection will take encouragement from his case. If the Hot Springs should prove as efficacious in other cases, there will be no bounds to their popularity.”

LETTER OF SIDNEY W. FRANKLIN, M. D.

HOT SPRINGS, December, 1873.

TO CHARLES CUTTER, ESQ. :

Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your note, asking a brief statement of my professional experience in the use of the Hot Springs, and a list of diseases in which they are most efficacious.

It is safe to say that there are no known waters so valuable in the cure or relief of chronic disorders as those of Hot Springs; and the happy results of their intelligent use, in the majority of cases, hardly admits of exaggeration.

The diseases that are especially benefitted by these Springs, are Syphilis, in all its protean forms and manifestations; Rheumatism and Gout, with their complications; Scrofula, Skin disorders, Ulcers and Contracted Joints; Catarrh, Ozena, Uterine troubles, Gravel, diseases of Kidneys and Bladder, Glandular enlargements, and all nervous derangements, especially the Neuralgias and Paralysis.

Patients suffering from Phthisis, Dropsy, Acute Inflammatory affections, Aneurisms, and other diseases of the heart, brain and large blood vessels cannot expect relief.

Winter bathing, in the majority of cases, is just as efficacious as that in summer; and the mild climate of this latitude ($34\frac{1}{2}$ deg.) makes it, especially to northern visitors, a most desirable winter resort. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY W. FRANKLIN, M. D.

From the transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. 23, pp. 408 and 409, I find the article on Hot Springs which is referred to by Dr. G. W. Lawrence, as part of his report on "Climatology, etc., of Arkansas," to the above Association, of which he is a member:

"The Hot Springs of Arkansas, in the interior of the State, are among the wonders of the continent. These Springs, fifty-seven in number, ranging in temperature from 93 deg. to 150 deg. Fahrenheit, discharging over 500,000 gallons of water daily, sufficient in quantity to accommodate (with delightful bathing) 10,000 bathers every day in the year. These natural earth-heated waters hold in solution valuable mineral constituents. Clear, tasteless, inodorous, these Springs pour forth, from the novacalite ridge, waters as pure, bright

and sparkling as the pellucid Neva. The various springs are qualitatively allied, not holding in solution or freighted with too much abusive mineral, and they are free from all noxious gases. It is believed the properties of the water, especially in the treatment of chronic hæmic diseases are unequalled. There are no springs known of superior value, or that can compare with the Hot Springs of Arkansas, as adjuncts, in the treatment of that class of chronic diseases. They are more nearly allied to Gastein (in the Noric Alps) than any known springs; but in regard to climatic advantages, we must justly claim that the climate of Arkansas, throughout the year, far surpasses the European. When hydrotherapy is more generally understood by the medical profession at large, these natural waters, as remedial adjuncts, will surely be more appreciated for the virtues they possess. These thermal springs do not belong to that class known as intermittent waters. The flow a constant regular current, with like temperature. Arising from a great depth, the calidity, or gelidness, exteriorly, does not appear to influence them. Many theories exist regarding the cause of heat of all such constant springs. We must incline to the views of Humboldt, that it is imparted by the inherent heat of the earth. These superheated waters and gases, with the high electrical conditions, (as we find artificially or naturally generated, whenever the temperature is elevated to a certain altitude above ebullition,) hold in solution the soluble mineral tissues of the earth, through which the hot water penetrates, and convey it to the surface. The crude materials found by qualitative analyses in these waters are:

Silicates, with base,	Bicarbonate of Lime,
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	Carbonate of Soda,
Carbonate of Potassa,	Carbonate of Lithia,
Sulphate of Magnesia,	Chloride of Magnesia,
Alumina, with Oxide of Iron,	Oxide of Manganese.
Sulphate of Lime,	Arsenicate of Iron,
Bromine,	Iodine, a trace,
Organic Matter, a trace.	

“The pure, subtile liquid certainly holds in refinement active mineral ingredients, that no chemical analysis can resolve satisfactorily its true natural combinations, or several relations. The inherent thermo-electric properties, together with the peculiar chemical forma-

tions of the carbonates of the alkalies, alkaline earths, or other mineral substances, give the waters properties that cannot be imitated by art. Their action is strangely unlike artificially prepared waters. Who would sip, gulp or quaff down three or four pints of artificially prepared water, at a temperature of 148 deg. to 150 deg. Fahrenheit, at one time, and feel refreshed after the feast? Here it is given to invalids, as the usual dose, during the process of bathing. The efficacy of this wonderful fluid medicated mysteriously in subterranean recesses, by its affinities, or powerful combining forces is really a subject worthy of more general study, and of true professional interests. As Conclants, Alterants and Elimiants, these waters are important adjuncts that will aid the practitioner with celerity to control many obstinate chronic ills. When projected railroads are completed, affording greater facilities for travel, this miniature Baden Baden will be an invalid's resort throughout the year. We predict that the period is not far remote, when these Springs will be more famous, and resorted to annually by European tourists for all chronic hæmic diseases "

[The above was written in the spring of 1872, since which time the Cairo and Fulton railroad has finished its line to Texas, thus lessening the stage ride from fifty-five to twenty-one miles.—ED.]

HOT SPRINGS AS A RESORT FOR LADIES.

When the beautiful ladies, and those who would be beautiful, fully understand the effect of these thermal waters upon the skin and complexion, their number will increase yearly, until thousands, who have ruined their complexion by the excessive use of cosmetics, will visit Hot Springs to renew the beauty of youth, and regain a fair and clear complexion. The writer had the pleasure of meeting a lady from Ohio, who accompanied her sister to the Springs, who had been a sufferer for many years with Rheumatism. She, herself, had been troubled with nervous headaches, and was advised to bathe. She done so, and after taking one course of baths, had gained eight pounds in weight, and looked as fresh as a lady of thirty-eight. Her complexion was made

fair; her hair soft and pliant, to the surprise of all who knew her. Her age was fifty-one.

Those who feel the heavy hand of time being placed upon them, and their looking-glass revealing wrinkles, moth patches, etc., can, by bathing in and drinking of these waters, so improve their complexion as to appear several years younger than their actual age. Young ladies who by sickness or other causes have lost their youthful beauty, after the free use of these waters, come out fresh as a rose. The complexion of all, old and young, male and female, are thus improved. Of late years there has been a large increase of lady visitors, and the treatment of many female complaints has proven the efficacy of these waters in that line of diseases. For the grand climacteric change of life, these waters are regarded with particular favor. Where sterility is a consequent of a functional disorder (the most frequent cause), the baths are of great importance. Uterine diseases, as a class, especially leucorrhœa, have been very satisfactorily treated. Owing to the great relaxation of the system, improvement is not always evinced by the bath, but they greatly improve the general health, and after a return home, and a sufficient time has elapsed, all express themselves greatly gratified with the result.

As a resort for ladies, the Hot Springs are increasing in favor, and many gentlemen now bring their wives and daughters with them. Last season, a large proportion of the visitors were of the first society of the United States, North and South, and not a few from Europe. This class of visitors will be much larger this year than ever before, as the accommodations at the hotels and bath houses are vastly superior to any thing expected. The best hotels now have bath houses connected with them, having separate apartments for ladies.

There are now many families here, on account of the ill health of some of their members. Many of them hire small houses or rooms and go to housekeeping. By so doing, they can, at a more reasonable cost, remain long enough to cure chronic diseases, which frequently require a long time to eradicate.

This class of visitors has never been large, but as soon as they can find neat cottages, furnished with the comforts of a little home, their numbers will rapidly increase. Major Gaines has some furnished rooms to rent, adjacent to his residence, and in the same yard. They are pleasantly situated, and would suit parties who could go to the Hot Springs Hotel for day board and bathing.

Ladies need have no delicacy in visiting these Springs; that day is past, and the time will soon come when Hot Springs will not only be an invalids' retreat, but a fashionable watering place, and *could be made* one of the prettiest in the land. The idea of beautifying has not yet entered the minds of many, but money and time will accomplish wonders.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

This volume could be filled with the certificates of persons cured of the different diseases for which these Springs are noted, but the author only proposes to give a few cases that have been cured or benefitted, and has the consent of the parties for so doing. Many more remarkable cures could be given of Syphilis, but the reputation of the Springs is fully established for the cure of this class of diseases.

A CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Oscar Seeley, of Louisville, Ky., came to the Springs afflicted with Rheumatism, with which he had been *suffering severe pain for over four months*; was unable to walk, even with the use of crutches; they only enabled him to move from chair to chair. He could not stand one minute at a time without assistance. He was treated by the best physicians in St. Louis and Louisville, and tried every known remedy, but continued to grow worse every day. He came to the Springs as a last resort, with little confidence of getting well. Parted from his wife and children with a *farewell—good-bye*—never expecting to see them again.

He placed himself in the hands of one of the leading physicians, who, with the use of the hot waters, soon relieved him of pain, and in two weeks he could walk without his crutches. In two months he gained over thirty-five pounds in weight, and returned home almost perfectly well, being obliged to leave a few weeks before he should have gone.

A CASE OF PARALYSIS.

Mr. J. R. Tyson, of Springfield, Ill., has kindly furnished me with a history of his case. Hoping it may encourage some unfortunate

human being, who may be similarly affected, to try these thermal waters, I give it in full.

In 1865, Mr. Tyson felt some disease slowly creeping upon him, but it was not until he forgot his own name that he was alarmed at his condition. After writing a business letter, he could not think of his own name, in order to sign it, and was obliged to get his bank book to remind him of it. After he had written his name, it did not seem natural to him. He related the circumstance to his physician, who advised him to close out his business. He had been a long time profitably and extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and it required a year to do it, at which time he was almost helpless. In 1868, he came to Hot Springs, in so helpless a condition that he was only able to move his head, and that but a very little. He had not the least control over any part of his body. The only benefit he received while here, after using and bathing in these waters for ten months, was an improvement in his general health. He went home in the same helpless condition. Two months after, he was able to move one finger; next day, two; next day, three, and so on, from day to day, he continued to improve until he could move his hands and limbs. All this he attributed to his bathing in the waters of the Hot Springs. He visited Cincinnati, and took electric baths, but received no benefit. Spent some time at the institution of Wood & Holbrooks, in New York city, where he took Turkish baths, and was otherwise treated, but with no better results. His next trial was the Magnetic Springs of Easton Rapids, Michigan, where he was somewhat benefited, after a stay of fourteen months. From there he went to Detroit, Mich., and was treated by Dr. Stone, with hot and cold electric baths. Here he remained three months, and gained faster than at any time since his first improvement. At this time he was able to walk with the use of his crutches and the assistance of his faithful servant, who has been his constant attendant for several years. With pleasure I add, they take good care of each other. After remaining at home about two years, he resolved to try again the waters of Hot Springs. He has now been here about three months, is slowly but surely improving, and is fully confident of getting perfectly well. The reader may think this is a slow method of treatment, or the disease is slow in yielding to the treatment, but he must consider the condition of the invalid and the long standing of the disease. Paralysis and some cases of Rheumatism require a long continued use of the baths to be

benefited, whilst many diseases are relieved after taking a few baths, and *are entirely cured in three or four weeks*. As a rule, invalids do not come prepared to remain long enough, and some are obliged to come the second time before they receive a perfect cure.

ANOTHER CASE OF PARALYSIS.

Mr. J. Boykin, of DeSoto, Miss. The author had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman at his hotel, and had an opportunity of witnessing his improvement day by day. When he came to Hot Springs, it was with difficulty he was able to walk with the assistance of a cane and his good lady, who accompanied him. He had been afflicted for over a year, and at times was unable to move some parts of his body. After bathing two weeks, he was able to walk to the top of the Hot Spring Mountain, and continued to gain rapidly as long as he remained here. He was engaged in mercantile and other business, which would not admit of his remaining longer than one month. He expressed himself so well pleased with Hot Springs, that, if he could dispose of his property in Mississippi, he would return and make this his home.

A CASE OF PRURIGO.

Mr. Amos Shinkle, President of the First National Bank and City Gas Works, of Covington, Ky., for over a year was a sufferer from a skin disease known as Prurigo; by some called Nervous Rash. He consulted some of the best physicians in the United States: Drs. Graham, Bartholomew and Howe, of Cincinnati; Dr. C. F. Thomas, and others, of Covington, Ky.; Drs. Woods, Harris and Keys, of New York, but all failed to afford any relief, and gave him no encouragement. In fact, they told him there was little or no hope of his getting well. They assured him that the disease seldom, if ever, proved fatal, which Mr. Shinkle failed to appreciate, for he suffered worse than death by the constant itching and pain, causing loss of sleep, which obliged him to take opiates to get rest.

When he came to Hot Springs, he was very much discouraged, and would willingly have given half his vast fortune, if money would have secured perfect health. He regretted his disease was such as would not relieve him of his suffering by death. He placed himself under the care of one of the best physicians in the valley, and in less than seven weeks, without medicine, only by the judicious use of the water, was perfectly cured, and returned home a happy man and a devoted friend of Hot Springs.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr John Niece, of Alabama, from 1859 until 1869—ten long years—suffered excruciating pains, caused by Rheumatism. It commenced in his feet, and gradually worked up his limbs to his hips and back, affecting his kidneys and spine, causing contractions of the muscles, until his head and shoulders were drawn down almost as low as his knees. In 1862, he lost the use of his limbs, and was unable to get about without the use of crutches. Everything that could be thought of was tried to relieve him of his suffering and deformed condition, without effect.

In 1869, he came to the Hot Springs. He bathed regularly for ten months before he felt any great change, except a decided improvement in his general health; but at this time the pains gradually passed away. Since then he has continued to gain slowly, but surely and constantly. In 1871, he was able to *lay aside his crutches, and walk about freely and without pain*. He is yet very much stooped over, but thinks he is straightening up slowly, and has great faith of being able to stand up and (to use his own language) look a man in the face. He now keeps a little fruit and confectionery stand, which supports him, and enables him to stay where he can bathe in these waters, and in time get perfectly well and straight again.

OTHER MINERAL SPRINGS OF GARLAND COUNTY.

Within twelve miles of the Hot Springs, there are many valuable Mineral Springs. Three of them—the Mount Valley, the Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs—are worthy of note. The day will come when they will have a national reputation, and their names be familiarly associated with the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Few will visit the latter without visiting one or all of the others. All are valuable for medicinal qualities, and the diseases benefited by the use of these waters combine a large list that cannot be cured by the waters of Hot Springs. They add very materially to the interests of Hot Springs, as they afford a pleasant retreat for visitors, for either health or pleasure. The Mount Valley is the most noted, and has the best accommodations for guests. [A full description will be found on

another page.] The Sulphur Spring is about seven miles from the Valley, and visitors frequently ride out and enjoy a good dinner, a few drinks of the water, and return well pleased with the day's recreation. The Chalybeate Springs are at present unimproved, yet visitors walk and ride to them to drink the water; and pic-nic parties are made up in the summer season, almost daily, to spend a few jolly hours there.

Below I give an account of them, taken from the report of Prof. D. D. Owen :

"A qualitative examination was made by Dr. William Elderhorst of the Chalybeate Spring, about three miles from Hot Springs. He found in it :

Sulphates.....	large quantity.
Chlorides.....	" "
Lime.....	" "
Iron.....	" "
Magnesia, { strong reaction.
Soda, {	
Manganese, {	

"On the 9th of July, 1859, I visited the spring, and tested it, qualitatively, at the fountain head. Its temperature was 70 deg. Fahrenheit.

"I found it to have an alkaline reaction, which may be due, in part, to the presence of carbonates of the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia. Its principal ingredients were ascertained to be :

Bicarbonate of the protoxide of iron.

Bicarbonate of lime.

Bicarbonate of magnesia.

Sulphate of magnesia.

Sulphate of soda.

A little chloride of sodium, and perhaps a little carbonate of soda.

"This water has a slight deoxidizing effect; especially that spring known more particularly as the 'Sulphur Spring,' though there is little or no sulphuretted hydrogen present; at least not enough to perceptibly darken lead-salts. This spring has more chlorides in it than the main spring.

"The spring to the southwest of the main spring has a temperature of 67 deg.

“These springs afford a most abundant supply of water—some one hundred and fifty gallons per minute; in fact there is enough of waste water to drive a small mill.

“The source lies in the dark slates underlying the whetstone formation, on the east side of the main Hot Spring Ridge. Carbonic acid gas rises incessantly with the issue of the water from the fissures of the slates, in a rapid succession of air-bubbles, through the transparent pool, which adds greatly to the exhilarating effects.

“This water is, therefore, a saline chalybeate, having medical properties, eminently tonic, slightly aperient, and well adapted for the use of patients recovering from intermittent fever, if there be no inflammation or inflammatory action to counterindicate its use.

“The distance from this spring to the Hot Springs being only a pleasant ride, it is a favorite resort for those who desire a change of scene, and when the system requires toning up; or, in other words, when an increase of the red globules of the blood is necessary, it will be found very efficacious in effecting a final cure.”

THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY SPRINGS

Are situated at the foot of Blakely Mountain, at the head of a beautiful valley opening out to the south. They are about twelve miles north of Hot Springs, and twelve miles from the Ouachita river.

There are three springs from which water is used by invalids, each spring differing in medical properties. The principal constituents of the waters, as given in an analysis by Dr. Theo. Hoerner, of Memphis, Tenn., are:

Iron,	Bicarbonate of iron,
Lime,	Bicarbonate of lime,
Magnesia,	Bicarbonate of magnesia,
Soda,	Sulphate of lime,
Sulphuric acid,	Phosphate of soda,
Phosphoric acid,	Chloride of sodium,
Silicic acid,	Silicate of soda,
Chlorine, or expressed as salt.	

The virtue of these waters have been known to those living close to the springs for over forty years, and have been tested by persons afflicted with chronic chills and fevers, female complaints, general debility, dyspepsia, gravel, etc., giving entire satisfaction in every case. They are also highly prized and recommended for chronic

affections of the kidneys, having effected cures of Diabetis and Bright's disease of the kidneys which were considered incurable. So great is the faith of the present proprietor, that he offered last year to board invalids for nothing if they were not cured of the disease for which these waters are recommended.

They were formally known as Lockett's Springs, after their former proprietor, Mr. E. S. Lockett. He sold them, in 1872, to Mr. P. E. Green, and the name was changed to Mountain Valley Springs, a name suggested by the peculiar location of the springs.

Mr. Green at once commenced the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors. The hotel is a very fine one, and can accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred guests. Last summer the house was comfortably full all the time with visitors from the Hot Springs, and the number this summer will be largely increased. It affords a very pleasant change for those who wish a rest from bathing at Hot Springs, even though they do not require the use of the waters. The road to these springs is the best leading out of Hot Springs valley. Mr. Green is also proprietor of the Earl House, and will run a daily hack to and from each place. Guests have the privilege of boarding at either house without extra expense, except the hack fair each way. Everything in the power of the proprietor will be done to make a visit pleasant and agreeable; and those afflicted with any of the diseases here cured, may feel sure of getting well or better by the use of these waters.

THE CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Dr. Lawrence, in his report, in speaking of the nature of diseases, etc., in Arkansas, after devoting several pages to other parts of the State, says :

“We will now further consider the medical climatology of the interior—that intermediate country about Hot Springs and the counties adjacent to it—between the regions heretofore described, viz: at the capital, the northwest, southeast, south and southwestern parts of Arkansas. This division of the State is mostly an elevated country,

composed of undulations, foot-hills and mountains. Delightful springs, spring streams and rivulets abound throughout the area. The head waters of the beautiful Ouachita and Saline rivers rise here. The rich alluvial bottoms, valleys and vales, margining the tributaries of these streams, are sparsely inhabited. The settlers are chiefly engaged in husbandry. They are a hardy class; and diseases, save climatic fevers, Pneumonia, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, which appear at certain seasons, are rare among them. Phthisis, Scrofula and Goitre are scarcely known in these elevations, and rarely originate here. Hepatic, Splenic, Venal, Enteric, and other functional ills of miasmatic origin, sometimes prevail, but these attacks are generally very manageable.

“*Malarial Fevers.*—Tertian and quotidian Intermittents are the most common forms of fevers. Quartan is less prominent. Double quotidian and octan types are met with occasionally. Severe congestive attacks, known here as ‘Congestive Chills,’ sometimes occur, and death soon results, when aloof from medical aid. Pernicious fevers, or any grave type of malarial fever are rarely met with. Epidemics and endemics are unknown in this mountainous part of the State. Within the past thirteen years, no epidemics have prevailed at Hot Springs; and we have no history of the prevalence of any since its settlement.

“Cholera and Yellow Fever are here unknown. The atmosphere in this ‘pine section’ appears to antagonize the invasion of these diseases. A form of Ophthalmia prevailed in 1860–61 in some parts of Hot Spring and Montgomery counties. It was considered a malarial conjunctivitis. Scorbutic tendencies appeared among a few of the residents of Hot Spring and adjacent counties in 1860. It was known as ‘Mountain Scurvy,’ and was readily relieved by dietetic means. A case of Variola occurred at Hot Springs in 1858. Precautionary means were assumed, and the spread of the disease obviated. Vaccination, when practicable, is a resort as a supposed prophylactic in Variola.

“*Zymotic diseases* are scarcely familiar here to the profession. Varicella (a pseudo type, or a malady, that sometimes strangely courses the same avenues,) was endemic at Hot Springs in 1868. Scarlatina and Diphtheria have never prevailed. Rubcola prevailed as an endemic in 1862, and again in 1868, attacking indiscriminately all ages, from childhood to adult life. It was not malignant, and a few cases proved fatal. Cynanche Parotidea was rife at Hot Springs in 1868. It was a mild form, and no deaths resulted. Pertassis prevailed for three or

four months in 1867. Croup is rare; Asthma uncommon; Erysipelas, of idiopathic type, is unknown; Dengue is not familiar to us; Typhus and Typhoid fevers are unknown: typho-malarial condition and typho-pneumonitis sometimes supervene, as a result of Remittant Fever and Pneumonia. Rheumatism is not common. It is safe to state that Gout never originates here. Uterine diseases and puerperal complications are very rare. We are unacquainted with any country, in the same latitudinal relations, that has more advantages for health. All the attributes that we regard, are here found to contribute to health and longevity. No part of the continent, within the same climatic realm, is more salubrious than this mountain section of Arkansas. The spring and autumn months are generally pleasant; the summer months are not exhausting by extremes of heat. The nights throughout the hot months are cool and invigorating. The winters are mostly mild, and short in duration. The advantages of the climate, throughout the entire year; the pure, rarefied mountain air, the delightful waters, all give promise that the thermal springs in this part of the State will soon be one of the most celebrated resorts for invalids in the United States. Thousands now annually visit these Springs; but if they were rendered more accessible, by the facilities offered for travel by railroad, ten times the number would seek this renowned watering place."

At the present time, (January, 1874.) grass, bright and green, is to be seen in most of the gardens, and flowers in bloom out of doors. Invalids from the North and East take out-door exercise without overcoats, and talk of the cold storms and deep snows at home in such a manner as to cause one to believe they are not sorry they are here. The next winter will find as many visitors as the present number of hotels can accommodate. This is the first winter Hot Springs ever had over one hundred visitors at one time. Now there are between four and five hundred, and more coming every day.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Physicians of Hot Springs, Ark., those belonging to the medical profession, as a class have few superiors at any known watering place.

They have enjoyed all the advantages of professional education and accomplishments.

Hydrotherapy, in the treatment of chronic diseases, has been their study; *i. e.*, the use of natural earth-heated waters to cure chronic blood diseases.

Two regular organizations of the Medical fraternity exist. One association is called the "Hot Springs and Garland County Medical Society."

The following Physicians are the officers of the organization for the present year, viz: E. E. Shippey, M. D., President; J. J. Sheldon, M. D., Vice President; P. H. Ellsworth, M. D., Secretary; G. W. Lawrence, M. D., Treasurer; O. A. Hobson, M. D., Delegate to State Medical Association; E. A. Shippey, M. D., Alternate Delegate.

All Physicians in good standing, from abroad, are at all times invited to attend their regular meetings, which are held monthly, on the first Saturday in each month, at the office of the Secretary.

The other society has been, or is about to be, changed, on account of the formation of the new county of Garland; but I give the names, officers, etc., as given in the proceedings of the State Medical Association, for 1873:

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Officers—Dr. Almon Brooks, President; Dr. J. King, Vice President; Dr. J. B. Baggett, Treasurer; Dr. Sidney W. Franklin, Secretary.

Members—Doctors Geo. C. Hale, E. Foreman, R. M. Russell, T. J. Reid, H. C. Baker, O. B. Knode (deceased) and Thomas Strowde.

BATHING.

As most of the visitors travel hundreds of miles to bathe in these thermal waters, a description of the bath houses and manner of bathing, should be an interesting subject to all. The physicians give special instructions, and written or printed directions, to each invalid after they have undergone a thorough examination. If, on examination, the physician discovers the heart or lungs are diseased, the in-

valid is not allowed to bathe, as the hot baths in such cases prove disastrous. The usual directions are to bathe six minutes in water at 93 deg. to 100 deg. Fahrenheit; two to six minutes in the vapor room, where vapor baths are used, and five to twenty minutes in blankets, according to the time required to produce perspiration. Some few physicians do not require or recommend the latter. They also differ some in their treatment. All are governed by the physical condition of the invalid. Some can remain in the water twice as long as others, and have it much hotter, without any bad effect, while injudicious bathing, by an invalid debilitated by disease, might prove hazardous. The old citizens differ in their opinions in regard to bathing in these waters. Some say when there were no physicians here that most every one who came were cured by the waters alone. Others, who had equal opportunity for judging, and who came here on account of chronic disease, say the waters are very powerful and they *would not bathe in them without advising with some intelligent physician.*

The physicians have had long experience in the treatment of the different diseases that are benefited here; and with the intelligent use of the bath, under their directions, a very large proportion of all who come can be cured. Should any person think best to bathe without the advice of a physician, they had better be careful until they learn by experience how long they can remain in the bath, and how hot to have the water, and be benefited. Commence at 93 deg. Fahrenheit, and increase, from time to time, to 100 deg. Fahrenheit, but no higher. If your disease requires a hotter bath, you should be under the care of some good physician. If you are prevented from consulting them on account of means, I would advise you to go to one and tell him your situation candidly, like a gentleman. I do not believe there is a physician in the Valley that would not give you as good advice and attention as though you paid him the regular fee. I know all have done so, and will do so again.

The mode of bathing differs with the different diseases. With some, the vapor is not used; and some physicians do not use it in any case. All say it is not used as much as in former times. In cases of Rheumatism and Paralysis the douche is used with satisfactory results. It enables the bather to have a stream of water fall on any diseased part of his body or limbs, and is often immediately re-

lieved of pain. Some few bath rooms have a cold shower bath, which is very much enjoyed by some, especially in the summer. It enables the bather to cool off quickly; but, as a rule, the invalids come here for hot water, and use that kind only. Each bath house has one or two attendants, who attend to the wants of the bathers; rub them down, assist the lame, etc.

After the bath is taken, the invalid passes into the vapor room (if he uses the vapor), and the attendant cleans out the bath tub and arranges the blankets in it for the sweat bath (if it is required). Some go home to their rooms and take their sweat in bed. The vapor bath is in a small room, 3x4, which is full of hot steam, continuously rising through the open slat floor from a stream of waste hot water, which flows under it. Objections are made to the vapor bath on account of the inhalation of hot vapor, which is thought injurious to the lungs, especially if they are not strong.

Many poor unfortunate consumptives come here expecting to enjoy the luxury of bathing in these thermal waters, hoping to be cured of that or some other disease, and are invariably advised *not to bathe*. The physicians do not keep any invalids here that cannot be cured or benefited by the aid of these waters. Such visitors are advised to go home, or possibly to Florida, or some place where they may be benefited. Bright's Disease is not treated here; yet, the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles north, have cured some remarkable cases.

The baths are very much enjoyed by all. The electric influence of the water is so quickly felt throughout the whole system that any, one cannot but believe that they are very powerful for good, if correctly applied, or for evil, if imprudently used.

Below will be found a description of all the bath houses in the Valley, and visitors are at perfect liberty to pay their money and take their choice:

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL BATH HOUSE.

This is the largest and best arranged bath house in the Valley; has twenty bath rooms, two cold shower baths, three douches and ten vapor rooms; a separate department, with four bath rooms, exclusively for the use of ladies. The building is 32x54 feet, with a ten-foot hall through its center, affording a comfortable reception

and sitting room for bathers. In cold weather the hall and building is heated with a large stove, and invalids can bathe without fear of taking cold, any day in the year. The building is about twenty feet high, well lighted and ventilated. The vapor rooms are all on one side, just back of the bath rooms, while on the other side the bath rooms all have windows, affording light and air, as needed. Terms, fifty cents for each bath, or twenty-one baths for \$10, in advance. Messrs. Hoffman & Hamilton, proprietors.

STATT'S BATH HOUSE.

This popular bath house is centrally located, nearly opposite the post-office. Has ten bath rooms, four of which are for ladies only, entirely separated from the gentlemen's department, and entered by a separate entrance. There are vapor rooms connected with each bath room; one cold shower bath, and other conveniences. This is the cheapest place to bathe in the valley. Terms, twenty-five cents per bath, or twenty-one baths for \$5, in advance. Messrs. Bush & Fannin, proprietors.

HALE'S LOWER BATH HOUSE.

This house has about twenty rooms, and after the contemplated repairs are completed, will afford comfortable bathing. It is one of the best locations in the Valley. Mr. John C. Hale, proprietor.

HALE'S UPPER BATH HOUSE

Has fourteen rooms; thirteen vapor rooms, and a douche attached to each bath room. This house is also undergoing repairs, and making arrangements for a large summer business. Terms, twenty-five cents per bath, for citizens; visitors, three for \$1. This house is also owned by Mr. John C. Hale, but is under the management of Henry Jones, colored.

RECTOR BATH HOUSE.

This is one of the best bath houses in the Valley, and is being enlarged to supply the expected demand for baths next summer. There are about twelve bath rooms, and as many more to be added to the number. It has all the conveniences for invalids, and comfortable bathing can be had at any season of the year. Terms, fifty cents for single baths, or twenty-one baths for \$10, in advance. Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL BATH HOUSE.

This bath house is not excelled in the Valley for comfort and convenience, for gentlemen or ladies. It has everything required for every kind of bathing, and is connected with the hotel, the guests of which are the only persons who have the privilege of bathing at this bath house. Terms, fifty cents for single baths, or twenty-one for \$10. Messrs. E. Q. Gibbon & Co., proprietors.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HOT SPRINGS.

White men have visited the Hot Springs for over one hundred years. History gives an account of De Soto and his men being at the hot springs only a few months before his death. They camped here for some time, and many of the party made use of the water, and their health improved thereby. French traders and trappers came to the springs most every year after the early settlement of Louisiana, but it was not until 1807 that any improvement was made.

In this year Manuel Preedhouse, a Frenchman, built the first cabin ever built in the valley. John Perciful and Isaac Cates camped here the same year, spending their time in trapping and hunting. In the spring of 1808 Perciful cleared a small tract of land on the Ouachita River, seven miles from the springs. He raised the first corn ever grown in the country—the only implement he used in its cultivation being a wooden hoe. In 1809 Preedhouse gave or traded his cabin and implements to Perciful. A few visitors came to the springs in the years 1810 and 1811. They built cabins to live in, and when they were ready to leave gave them to Perciful, who spent much of his time at the springs, supplying the visitors with game and provisions. In the summer of 1812 there was about one dozen cabins in the valley, but all were burned down that winter. Quite a number of people came here to keep out of the army and escape the troubles of the war of 1812. Among them was a young lady who afterwards became the wife of John Perciful. Visitors came every spring and summer, but the winters would find the valley uninhabited. In 1814 there were between twenty and thirty cabins in the valley, and visitors from that time, for many

years, had only to repair them to make a home for themselves while they remained. Every winter some of them would burn down by fires running through the valley, and in the spring of 1828 there was only six or eight of them left standing. They were all out of order, some without floors and none of them in condition to be occupied. The best one was a double-log cabin built in 1820 by Joseph Millard and was known as the Millard Cabins, or House, in which he kept hotel for several years, and was considered the first-class hotel of the valley. It seems that Joseph and his good wife Nancy knew how to keep a hotel and succeed in establishing a reputation. They must have left the place in 1826 or 1827, for no one was living in the valley in the spring of 1828 when Loudovicus Belding and his family moved to the springs. Millard died in 1829, and his houses were sold to Alexander L. Rogers. Mr. Belding soon changed the appearance of the valley; he repaired the old cabins; built new ones; opened a store, and kept a house of entertainment. From that time Hot Springs has never been without mine host, ever ready and willing to take a stranger in. Perciful and his family had been in the habit of spending their summers (or most of them) at the springs, keeping boarders and selling provisions, &c., to visitors. His farm on the Ouachita River furnishing all the corn and meat used here for several years.

Mr. Belding left the springs in 1830, and the houses were leased to a Mr. Asa Thompson, who kept them about one year. He was succeeded by Richard C. Hawkins, who remained two years, and turned over the property to the old pioneer claimant, John Perciful. This was at the expiration of the five years lease of Perciful to Belding. It was by living here under this lease and in the cultivation of a small garden that Beldings heirs based their right to enter the land on which the hot springs are situated. About this time James Conway (afterwards Governor of Arkansas) made a trade with Perciful for one-half his interest in the improvements and pre-emption right to the quarter section of land, the Springs, &c. The houses were then leased or placed into the possession of Samuel Reyburn, who was a brother-in-law of Gov. Conway. He kept a hotel and otherwise entertained the invalid visitors. The annual increase of visitors at this time was large, and the value of Springs property caused some inquiry as to whom it belonged. In 1832 congress tried to settle this question by making a reservation of four sections of land, the Springs being about the center. This year

Col. H. A. Whittington came to the Springs and settled at the upper end of the valley where he and his family now live. He is now and ever has been one of the most respected and worthy citizens. John C. Hale made his first visit to the Springs in this year, but it was not until 1835 that he settled in the valley with his family. It would take ten volumes to give even a brief history of the Springs and confine it to that part in which he has been individually interested. Most of the time since this date up to the present, he has kept a hotel for the entertainment of visitors. This was an eventful year at the Springs, the one in which the pioneer claimant, (John Perciful,) who had lived here, or near by, for thirty years, died, and it also brought to the valley the veteran claimant, (John C. Hale,) who has lived here since that time to the present. Mr. Hale is now about seventy-five years old, has spent the best part of his life in fighting for his claim to the Springs property, and will continue to "fight it out on this line, if it takes" the balance of his days. He informed the author that his income last year was over seven thousand dollars, the most of which was paid to lawyers to carry on his law suits. In 1840 Hale & Woods bought of the widow and son of Perciful, certain improvements in the valley, and one half interest in all the lands, water benefits and privileges that might be acquired from or granted by the government of the United States. A few years later Hale bought the interest of Wood, and in 1848, (after the death of Mrs. Perciful) he bought of David Perciful (the only heir of John Perciful) all his interests. This made him sole owner of all the title, Perciful or his heir had to sell. If the right and title Perciful sold to Joseph Paxton was never repurchased, he nor his heir had any claim to sell; (a copy of such a conveyance will be found elsewhere.)

Major W. H. Gaines, another of the claimants, (the representative of the Belding heirs,) settled here in 1841. He has a beautiful residence, and location back of the Hot Springs Hotel on the South West slope of the Hot Springs Mountain. H. M. Rector settled at the Springs in 1843, is another of the claimants, (known as the new Madrid claimant). He is a gentleman of intellectual ability, was one of the Supreme Judges of the State prior to 1858, and during that year was elected Governor of the State. As a lawyer, he has shown skill and judgment in maintaining his claim. He owns much of the property at the upper end of the valley. Both Gov. Rector and Major Gaines have shown a spirit of enterprise in the improvements they have made, and are more

liberal in leasing ground to parties wishing to build, than Mr. Hale. The consequence is that both ends of the valley have the best class of improvements, and more of them than the center, (the part claimed or in possession of Mr. Hale,) where houses are scattered, and of a poorer class. Gov. Rector and Major Gaines are ready to lease ground on Main stree. for \$10 per front foot, while Mr. Hale asks \$15 per front foot. A three year lease is as long as either will now give, as they expect the title will be settled in that time if not before. More of these gentlemen and their claims will be found elsewhere, under the heading: *Who Own the Hot Springs.*

THE TOWN OF HOT SPRINGS

Is situated in the valley of the same name; is mostly located on one street, which is about a mile long, following the Hot Spring creek, which is spanned by foot-bridges at convenient distances. At each end of the valley, two or more valleys or roads branch off, on each of which dwelling houses are to be found on every two or three acres for a half a mile each way. This gives the entire length of the town or settlement about two miles, north and south. Its width, east and west, is not over one half a mile, at any point, while the valley proper varies from one hundred to six hundred feet in width. Many of the residences, though but plain box or log houses, by the free use of paint, whitewash and their beautiful situations, are quite neat and pretty. There are many situated where, with substantial dwellings or neat cottages, the grounds handsomely laid off with walks, flower beds and nice shrubbery, would be truly beautiful. Commanding the view of the valley below and the mountain scenery in all directions, they would excite the admiration of all. Some few private dwellings in the place are as good as usually found in small country towns, and several of the hotel buildings would honor cities with a population of ten to twenty thousand; though, on account of the unsettled condition of the land titles, most all the buildings are put up cheaply, for present wants. Lumber is cheap—\$15 to \$20 per thousand; and houses costing from \$100 to \$1000 are the order

of the day, for both residences and business houses. It was the demand for larger hotels, and more of them, boarding-houses, etc., for the accommodation of the visitors, who have increased in number every year, that has caused the improvements that are now to be found here. No one owns a foot of land in the Valley, and no one can tell how long he will be allowed to remain. When fully considered, the wonder is, not that so little has been done, but that so many comfortable houses have been built. Improvements of a better class have been made within a short time, and are increasing in numbers and importance annually. Buildings are going up in every part of the place, and evidences of prosperity are every where to be seen. The writer, in taking the census, visited every house in the place, and found but two persons who could be called objects of charity: and they, on account of sickness and being unable to work. The hard times, caused by the panic of 1873, was hardly felt here at Hot Springs, though many hundreds of visitors were prevented from coming by it.

The population of the place is 1163, of which number 767 are white and 396 are colored. These are actual residents only. At this time there are about five hundred visitors in the Valley, and more arriving every day. With a very few exceptions, the invalids are cheerful, and feel like exclaiming "Eureka!" Even the worst cases are confident of getting well.

Most of the people who live here, and are in business, first came on account of sickness of themselves or some member of their family. I have heard old residents say that no where else can they live free of pain.

It is becoming more generally known that comfortable winter accommodations can be had here, and diseases cured at all seasons of the year. The time is near at hand when Hot Springs will have no dull season, but will be constantly thronged with people from every part of the habitable globe. It has been estimated that over ten thousand people visited the Springs in the year 1873, and the best judges expect at least twenty thousand in 1874. The number of visitors has been increasing at the rate of about fifty per cent. for the last five years; and now, with increased and better accommodations, with a railroad within twenty miles, thereby saving a long, rough stage ride of thirty-five miles, it is reasonable to expect an increase

over last year (1873) of at least one hundred per cent. Some few have placed the expected travel as high as twenty-five thousand. When the railroad is finished to this point, it will not be long in reaching fifty thousand annually.

The society is made up of all classes, from all parts of the country, and more peaceable and hospitable people are seldom met with; ready and willing to render information to all strangers and visitors. Most of the resident population are engaged in providing, in some way, for the wants and accommodations of visitors.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There are five churches and three schools at Hot Springs: the Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic and two colored churches. The Methodists now worship in the Baptist church, their house having been burned. All the churches, except the colored, are now without regular pastors, though each denomination expects to have one this summer. One for the Methodist has already been appointed. The pulpits are frequently occupied by visiting clergymen from abroad, and almost every Sunday some one of the churches are so occupied, and frequently by some very able divines.

The Sunday schools are generally well attended. The Methodist, which is held in the Baptist church, has between seventy-five and one hundred scholars.

The day schools are now maintained by subscription, or the payment of a regular tuition of \$2 to \$2.50 per month for each scholar. There are two white and one colored school: the former by Mr. A. W. B. Read and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kirkland, and the colored by David H. Harris. The town is divided into two districts. In the upper, or district No. 11, Mr. A. W. B. Read is trustee; in the lower district, No. 15, the trustee is Mr. William C. Clay. Dr. H. P. Smith, county superintendent of public schools, informed me that the county of Garland had no funds at present, but soon would have, at which time school houses would be built and good schools established for both white and colored children.

THE HOTELS.

One very important item to visitors, and especially the invalid, is a good hotel. Considering the unsettled condition of land titles, which prevent the erection of substantial brick or stone houses, the distance from market, and the mountainous country for miles around the Springs, *the hotels of Hot Springs may be considered first-class.* Some of them are large and well built buildings. The Hot Springs Hotel can accommodate two hundred guests; and, after making the intended extention, the Grand Central will be able to entertain quite as many. With the improvements now being made, and those in contemplation, the hotels and boarding houses, by the first of May, will be ready to accommodate fifteen hundred to two thousand guests.

There are about ten houses that may justly be called hotels; the others are only boarding houses, though some of them give as comfortable accommodations as are to be had at the hotels.

Private boarding houses are numerous, and the visitor can consult his purse in selecting a home while in the Valley. Wherever you take up your abode, you will be made to feel at home, and with plenty of company, who have only to take their daily bath, seek amusement and pleasure. The invalid (unless he is suffering from pain) will find little trouble in passing his time pleasantly.

The hotels did a large business last summer, and at times some were so full that they could not accommodate any more. Visitors remain from one week to six months, and are coming and going all the time.

All the hotels have been making preparations for an increased number of visitors this season, and 20,000 to 25,000 people can be comfortably entertained in the year of 1874. The best houses are plastered, and can now afford warm and pleasant winter accommodations; and these houses will (in future) be full summer and winter.

This is the first winter that there has been any regular travel of visitors to the Springs. Old citizens, who have only been accustomed to visitors through the spring and summer months, have been surprised to see as many visitors here in November and December as, in former years, visited the Springs in June and July. The dull seasons will never return to the hotels of Hot Springs, for in future visitors will come in every month of the year, and receive as much benefit at one time as another.

Herewith I give a list of the hotels and boarding houses, and the prices charged by each for board, which ranges from \$30 to \$75 per month. From the descriptions given of the different hotels and boarding houses, the visitor can make his choice before he arrives; and after a day or two, if he is not fully satisfied, can make a change.

RATE OF CHARGES FOR BOARDING PER MONTH.

Hot Springs Hotel.....	\$75
Grand Central Hotel.....	75
Rector House.....	70
Earl House (baths included).....	60
Hale House.....	60
Western Hotel.....	50
Cincinnati House.....	35 to 50
Guinn House.....	40
Sammons House.....	40
Sumpter House.....	40
Strickland House.....	40
Akin House.....	50
German House.....	40
Sadler House.....	35
Alabama House.....	35
Illinois House.....	30
Mrs. Kennedy.....	40
Mrs. Barnes.....	40 to 60
Mrs. Schittle.....	35
Mrs. Morris.....	40
Mrs. Honeycutt.....	35
John Fisher.....	35
J. L. B. Caver.....	50
W. L. Massey.....	35

Several other private families could be added to the list, who keep from one to five boarders; but the visitor will have no trouble in making a selection from this list.

THE HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

This is the largest and best arranged hotel in the State, and the new proprietors, Messrs. Carhart & Co., have gone to work with a will and determination of making it first-class in every department.

They have plastered, painted, added new carpets, furniture and many other improvements and conveniences.

The rooms are all large, well ventilated, neatly furnished, and bells arranged for each. The bath house attached to this hotel is the largest in the Valley, and has a separate department for ladies. There is a fine bar and barber shop connected with the house, and the Arkansas Telegraph Company have their office in this hotel. The house is built in the shape of an L, 140x150 feet, with a large hall through each wing; is three stories high, with outside stairs from the upper floors, besides the fine broad stairways inside. Hot water is conducted through the house in pipes connected with the springs. The back part of the house is at the foot of the Hot Spring Mountain, only three minutes walk from the springs. The reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Carhart & Co., warrant me in guaranteeing to their guests an agreeable and pleasant home while they remain in the Valley.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

This house stands on the ground formerly occupied by the Akin House, which was destroyed by fire.

The house is new, with new furniture and bedding throughout; has large comfortable rooms, which are plastered. The gentlemanly and obliging landlords have determined to make it a first-class house in every particular, and have already established such a reputation. It will now accommodate over one hundred guests, and with the improvements now in contemplation, they will be able to entertain twice this number. These additions are expected to be finished by the first of April, and when completed, will make this one of the largest hotels in the State. The present length of the building is 256 feet, and with the extension, will be 396 feet long. Reading room, bar room, barber shop and bathing saloons attached to the house. Messrs. E. Q. Gibbon and D. Kirkpatrick are the proprietors, under the firm name of E. Q. Gibbon & Co., and nothing on their part will be left undone to make it pleasant for their guests.

THE GUINN HOUSE

Is situated at the lower end of the Valley, on a beautiful and slightly elevation, commanding a view of that part of the Valley, and the Mountain scenery in all directions. It has fine large porches in the front and one side, on both floors. The house has been increased in size and very much improved, and will now comfortably accommo-

date fifty guests. The location, for those who do not object to a short walk, is not excelled by any in the Valley. Good stable connected with the house.

THE RECTOR HOUSE.

This is one of the best located hotels in the Valley; is situated on the east side of the creek, at the upper end of the town, directly in front of the upper group of hot springs. The Arsenic Spring (which is a favorite spring for drinking water) is only a few feet from the house. A comfortable bath house is under the same roof. The rooms are large and open onto a large porch, front and rear, on both floors. There is a large open space in front of this house, also in the rear, which gives a free circulation of air at all times. Mr. Menninger, the proprietor, has the reputation of being a good landlord.

THE EARL HOUSE.

This popular house is situated in about the center of the Valley, only three doors from the post-office, and nearly opposite the bath house of Bush & Fannin, the news depot, etc.; is a two story building, with a large wide hall in its center; roomy porch in front, on both floors. The new proprietor, Mr. P. E. Green, is having the house refitted, with new carpets, new paper, furniture and bedding, and adding other improvements for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

Mr. Green is also proprietor of the Mountain Valley Springs, (a description of which will be found in another place), and invalids and visitors who are guests of the Earl House, have the privilege of spending part of their time at this beautiful resort, with the extra expense, only, of hack fare each way. Mr. Green will run a daily hack to and from Mountain Valley Springs.

THE SAMMONS HOUSE

Is situated on the same hill and just back of the Guinn House, and has the same advantages of a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The comforts of a home can here be found at a reasonable expense, and every thing done for the invalid to make his stay pleasant and agreeable. The proprietor, Mr. S. A. Sammons, has a horse and buggy for the use of his guests, who prefer to ride to and from the bath houses.

SUMPTER HOUSE.

This house is situated in a fine open space directly in front of the Hot Springs Hotel; is a large two story frame building, with comfortable rooms for the accommodation of sixty or seventy-five guests. The house has been rented by some gentlemen from Camden for the coming season. Their friends speak of them in high terms, and say they will keep a No. 1 house.

CINCINNATI HOUSE.

This house was formerly known as the Turner House: is situated on the east side of the creek, where the stage road to Malvern crosses it. It is a two-story frame building, with rooms enough to accommodate about forty guests. Mr. C. C. Maclish, the proprietor, has had long experience in the hotel business at both Cincinnati and Louisville, and knows the wants and desires of the traveling public. The distance to bath houses is only a short walk, and good accommodations can be had here at reasonable rates.

THE WESTERN HOTEL

Is situated in the center of the Valley, and its guests will only have to walk across the street to the bath house, and hot and cold water, direct from the springs, within ten steps of the house. This hotel can accommodate about forty guests, who will be well cared for while here.

SADLER HOUSE.

To those who do not object to a pleasant walk to and from the bath houses, this will be found a comfortable home, at a medium price. Mr. Sadler promises the best to be had in town for the prices charged. It is situated on the Sulphur Spring road (stage road to Malvern), about one half mile below the Hot Springs Hotel.

THE AKIN HOUSE

Is opposite the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. C. C. Akin, who has been in the hotel business at the Springs for many years, is the proprietor. This is not a large house, but the fare is good. Regular board \$50, and day board \$30 per month. Location central and handy to baths.

WARREN HOUSE.

This house has been closed for some time, but if some good landlord would rent it and do his duty, it would be as pleasant as any place in the Valley to spend a long or short visit. It is the center of the Valley, with plenty of open space on all sides, and the bath houses are close at hand.

MR. JOHN FISHER,

One of the old settlers, keeps a private boarding house, at the upper end of the Valley, away from the business and hotel centers; and one wishing a pleasant and agreeable place to board, away from the town, would be much pleased and kindly entertained here. Mr. Fisher has horses and buggies in which to take those who wish to ride to and from the bath houses, though the walk is only one-half a mile, and a pleasant one.

STRICKLAND HOUSE,

Nearly opposite the Hot Springs Hotel, can entertain about fifteen guests with regular board, and one hundred with day board. Mr. F. T. Strickland, the proprietor, intends keeping a regular Restaurant, and to furnish the table with the best the market affords.

THE HALE HOUSE

Is well located, in the center of the Valley, on the banks of the Hot Springs creek. Bath houses convenient, on each side. It is one of the largest and oldest hotels in the place. Mr. John C. Hale, the proprietor is one of the claimants to the Springs property, and the oldest in the hotel business. He is unable to do much himself to entertain guests, but his good lady sees that they are comfortable and their wants supplied.

THE ALABAMA HOUSE

Is next to the Western Hotel; can board about twenty-five guests at reasonable rates. Being close to the bath houses, it is a good place for those who are lame, and cannot afford to pay high prices for board.

THE GERMAN HOUSE

Is kept by Mr. Kubler, a German, who can accommodate about fifteen boarders with a good home, at a moderate price, and his guests may be sure of kind treatment and good living.

MRS. MORRIS.

For a private boarding house, this is the most central of any in the Valley, being nearly opposite the post-office, and next door to the bath house of Bush & Fannin. The invalid who finds a vacant room here this summer, will be fortunate and well pleased.

MRS. SCHITLE

Has a convenient and pleasant boarding house at the upper end of the Valley, a short distance from the Grand Central, on the opposite side of the creek, on the hillside, where they are not troubled with dust. The accommodations are good, and bath houses within three minutes walk.

J. L. B. CAVER

Is only a few doors below the the Hot Springs Hotel, and will accommodate visitors with furnished rooms or regular board. His house, which is now being enlarged, will, when finished, provide large rooms for about twenty guests. Visitors can be assured of the kindest treatment from Mr. and Mrs. Caver.

MRS. BARNES

Is pleasantly situated just outside of the busy part of the upper Valley, and can provide an agreeable home for about twenty guests. Only a short walk to bath houses, which would only be a pleasure to many.

HOT SPRINGS AS A PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Without exceptions, business of every kind is good; store houses filled with goods; trade lively, and merchants happy. Hotels and boarding-houses are building additions and preparing for an increased number of guests; and every body who has anything to sell, or business to do, seems to be making money. And this is what they call their dull season. Two mercantile firms, last year, sold between

\$80,000 and \$100,000 worth of goods, and six or eight houses do from \$25,000 to \$50,000 annually. About 1200 bales of cotton were bought here last year, for which was paid from 16 to 17 cents per pound; or, in round numbers, about \$100,000 were paid out for cotton alone. This year the prices are lower, ranging from 10 to 15 cents. At the low figures the farmers held their cotton back, but now the prices have advanced to 12½ to 15 cents, and it is coming in freely, with a prospect of doing as well as last year in the number of bales. Most of the money paid for cotton is spent here for merchandise. Farmers come one hundred miles to trade, it being the best market in the State for country produce. Butter brings from 30 to 50 cents per pound; eggs, 30 to 40 cents per dozen; chickens, \$3 to \$4 per dozen; hogs, 5 cents per pound. New potatoes, last spring, sold for \$5 per bushel, and other early vegetables in proportion. The visitors indirectly pay these high prices, which leaves the money in the country, and adds to the prosperity of the place. No town of its size offers better inducements for business men of small means; the place is growing, and business increasing every year.

All the stores keep a large stock of bathing outfits, such as woolen suits, blankets, towels, toilet soap, etc., which can be bought as cheap here as any where in the country.

For the benefit of those who think of coming here to live, I will add the retail market prices of groceries and provisions.

Cut Loaf Sugar.....	℥ lb.	\$ 20	Eggs.....	℥ doz.	30@40
Crushed Sugar.....	℥ lb.	18	Chickens.....	each	25@40
Pulverized Sugar.....	℥ lb.	17	Turkeys.....	each	1 00@1 25
Coffee A Sugar.....	℥ lb.	15	Bacon	℥ lb.	12½
Coffee B Sugar.....	℥ lb.	14½	Hams.....	℥ lb.	18
Coffee C Sugar.....	℥ lb.	14	Shoulders	℥ lb.	10
Demarara Sugar.....	℥ lb.	14½	Breakfast Bacon.....	℥ lb.	14
Common Brown Sugar...	℥ lb.	12	Pickles.....	℥ gal.	60
Golden Syrup.....	℥ gal.	1 00	Vinegar.....	℥ gal.	60
Sugar House Molasses...	℥ gal.	85	Coal Oil.....	℥ gal.	60
Tea.....	℥ lb.	1 00@2 00	Mackerel.....	℥ kit	1 50@2 25
Soda	℥ lb.	12½	Cod Fish.....	℥ lb.	10@12½
Starch	℥ lb.	12½	Soap.....	"	8@10
Flour.....	℥ bbl.	9 00@11 00	Candy.....	"	25@50
Corn Meal.....	℥ bush.	1 00@1 25	Prunes.....	"	16@18
Corn.....	℥ bush.	75@1 00	Figs.....	"	25@30
Potatoes, Irish.....	℥ bush.	2 50	Dates.....	"	25
Potatoes, Sweet..	℥ bush.	2 00@1 25	Almonds	"	35
Onions.....	℥ bush.	3 00	Filberts.....	"	25
Turnips.....	℥ bush.	50	Pecans.....	"	20
Butter.....	℥ lb.	35@50	Soda Crackers.....	"	15
Cheese.....	℥ lb.	25	Sweet Crackers.....	"	20

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches.....	2 lb.	\$4 00	per doz.;	35c.	per can.
Strawberries.....	"	4 00	"	35	"
Raspberries.....	"	3 50	"	40	"
Cherries.....	"	4 00	"	35	"
Gooseberries	"	3 50	"	35	"
Tomatoes.....	"	3 50	"	30	"
Corn	"	4 00	"	35	"
Lima Beans.....	"	4 00	"	35	"
Cove Oysters.....	"	4 00	"	35	"

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two weekly newspapers published here: the *Hot Springs Times* (democratic), by Phil. H. Gatewood, and the *Hot Springs Courier* (republican), by W. S. Allard. Both are ably edited, and give a good supply of foreign and local news. Visitors from all parts of the United States subscribe for them, desiring to keep posted with the progression and local news of this place. They afford a valuable medium for those wishing to advertise, and are well patronized by visitors and citizens.

HOT SPRINGS HONE AND WHETSTONE.

The finest in the world is found about a mile from the Hot Springs, on what is known as the Whetstone Mountain. Over three hundred tons of this stone has been shipped annually, for three or four years, and the trade is steadily increaeing. It is mostly shipped in its rough state as it comes from the quarry. The whetstone (known as Ouachita Stone,) is delivered at Little Rock, at forty dollars per ton; the Hone Stone or the fine Arkansas, for eighty dollars per ton. Both are known as Novaculite Rock. Messrs. P. Barnes and son, have a mill about three miles from town where they dress and prepare the stone for use; when so prepared, it sells for from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pound. This stone is being shipped to different parts of the United States and to Europe. Mr. Joseph Ticknell, a large manufacturer of Kirwick, England, visited these quarries a few years ago, and was so well pleased with the stone that he bought and had shipped a large quantity, and

sends large orders for it annually. Other European manufacturers send for this stone and prefer it to any other they can get, for fineness of grit and freedom from flaws. Among the principal firms in the United States who buy the stone in the rough and make a business of preparing it are: Messrs. Dishman & Gilbeith, New Albany, Indiana; Messrs. Lewis & Sons, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Messrs. Simpson & Chase, New York City; Messrs. Jagger & Son, Brooklyn, New York, and many others, by whom this stone is highly prized. The supply is inexhaustible and the whetstone trade will in time become of considerable importance. It is well worthy the attention of capitalists. In a year or two a railroad will be built to this place and this business will be very much increased. There are but few now engaged in it as a business. Many of the farmers quarry the stone at seasons of the year they are not engaged in farming, and sell it to some of the following gentlemen, who make a business of buying, working the quarries, etc.: Messrs. P. Barnes & Son, Mr. Joseph Terry, Mr. H. A. Whittington. The latter gentleman only buys and sells.

This stone first derived its name, Ouachita Stone, from it first being shipped in flatboats out of the Ouachita river. The first mines opened are about twelve miles from the river, and about five miles from Hot Springs.

The following is from the report of Prof. David Dale Owen, State Geologist, made in 1860. His reports are able and have been very greatly prized, but the part denying the evidence of internal convulsions, or volcanic eruptions, is *not* generally concurred in. Of the Novaculite rock he says:

"This ridge or mountain, as it is usually called (though it is only two hundred and fifty feet above the Hot Spring Valley), is made up of the most beautiful variety of Novaculite ("Ouachita oilstone or Arkansas whetstone"); equal in whiteness, closeness of texture and subdued waxy lustre, to the most compact forms and white varieties of Carrara marble; and, though of an entirely different composition, it resembles this in external physical appearance so closely, that, looking at specimens of these two rocks together, it is difficult to distinguish them apart. Indeed, the finest quality of the Razor honestone variety of this formation is even superior in purity of whiteness to the celebrated Carrara marble. Except in being less translucent, it approaches in lustre and fineness of structure to Chalcedony. It is, in fact, the most beauti-

ful variety of Novaculite that can be imagined, when taken dry and fresh out of the quarries, about the middle of the east slope of the Hot Spring Ridge

“ Yet this snowy white chalcedonic novaculite belongs, undoubtedly, to the age of the millstone grit, and was once a simple ordinary sandstone. From the state of an ordinary sand rock, it has been altered or metamorphosed into this exquisitely fine material, not as I conceive, by contact with fire or igneous rocks, but by the permeation of heated alkaline siliceous waters; perhaps somewhat hotter than the springs issuing at this moment from the ridge, and somewhat more strongly impregnated with silica, potash and soda. By the incessant and long continued permeation of the sand rock with such waters, the particles of said rock have been gradually changed from grains of quartzose sand to impalpable silica, and the greater part of the oxide of iron, manganese and other impurities, carried out in solution from the pores of the rock, leaving nearly chemically pure silica behind.

“ The chemical analysis of this novaculite rock confirms this opinion, since it is found to be composed in 100 parts of 98 pure silica, as shown by the subjoined analysis :

Silica.....	98.00
Alumina tinged with oxide of iron.....	00.80
Potash.....	00.60
Soda.....	00.50
Traces of lime, magnesia, hydrofluoric acid and moisture	00.10
	<hr/>
	100.00

“ Standing at the north extremity of the Hot Spring Ridge, at the turn of the road below Col. Whittington's house, and looking at the exposed and bare walls of this novaculite rock for the first time, even a geologist, seeing its fissured condition, and the rock standing, apparently, almost on edge, would, at first, suppose that it had been shivered by internal and tremendous convulsions; but the more I examined this formation, the more I became convinced, that, though tilted somewhat out of its original horizontal position, the numerous conspicuous, nearly vertical joints in it, are fissures of cleavage, and not seams of stratification, and that, during the metamorphosis of structure of which I have just spoken, the original stratigraphical partings have almost disappeared, or at least become confounded with the fine and manifold lines of cleavage, concomitant with the altered structure of the rock.

This formation is, indeed, one of the most remarkable and interesting for the study of this kind of metamorphism, that I have ever had the good fortune to investigate.

“Though we have, all along the southern flank of Hot Spring Ridge, upwards of forty hot springs, issuing at temperatures varying from 100 to 148 degrees of Fahrenheit’s thermometer, flowing down the slope seen on the left of the view of the Hot Springs, forming the frontispiece of this report, we have, as yet, discovered no outcrop of real igneous or crystalline rocks nearer than Tiga Creek, on the borders of the Magnet Cove, a distance of ten miles, in a direct line, from the Hot Springs.

“When we reflect on the boundless and never-ceasing flow of thermal waters that must have bathed the sides of Hot Spring Ridge for countless ages, perhaps commencing even as far back as the termination of the carboniferous era, at least for a sufficient length of time to effect the metamorphism of this great thickness of millstone grit, we must become impressed with the vast durations and long continued action of geological phenomena compared with our historic period : however inexplicable such wonderful phenomena and changes may at first appear, yet, when the chemical principles become properly understood, disclosed by enlightened and accurate chemical analyses, these obscure geological transformations can be satisfactorily and clearly explained, aided by the evidence of the persistency of such chemical agencies through a long lapse of time.

“In the valley of Hot Spring creek, the rock is mostly slate, passing into a kind of Kieselschiefer, traversed sometimes by veins of Serpentine, which has been collected, in favorable situations, and wrought into small ornaments, such as brooches. The great mass of the Whetstone mountain, on the north, is composed of different varieties of Novaculite rock, which is quarried extensively to supply the neighboring Whetstone mills ; but the greater quantity is transported to mills located at New Albany, Indiana, where it is sawed and fashioned into whetstones of every description, and razor hones : the finer and harder varieties are reserved for the use of the engraver. These finer varieties seem generally to lie below the coarser.

“On account of the fissured and fractured condition of the rock it is difficult to obtain large perfect blocks, free from hard quartz veins. Were it not for this circumstance it could be afforded at a much cheaper rate ; I believe it is worth at the quarry, at present, about six cents per pound.

“For the same reason it is difficult to distinguish the dip from the cleavage joints; the prevalent dip appears to be east, from 20 to 30 degrees south, at an angle of about 42 degrees.

“The strike line of the mountain is very nearly northeast and southwest; say 20 degrees north, 30 degrees east.

“The height of the Whetstone mountain is about 500 feet above the road leading from the Hot Springs to the Chalybeate Spring. The growth is several varieties of pine, oak, hickory and dogwood. The razor grit makes also a good whetstone for bench-tools, but is not so much used for this purpose on account of its high price, which is seven cents to eight cents per pound, delivered at Little Rock.

In some instances solid masses of the Novaculite rock have been got out weighing about 1200 pounds, which sold at the quarry for \$2.50 per 100 pounds, or \$3.00 delivered at Little Rock. The coarser varieties are usually wrought up into whetstones for bench-tools.

“The old Ouachita quarries are situated two and a half miles north of the Chalybeate Spring; but very little is quarried there now, the rock being almost exclusively obtained, at present, at this Whetstone mountain.”

THE CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN AND MAGNET COVE.

“In the adjoining county of Montgomery, in the Crystal Mountains, some twenty miles distant from the Hot Springs, we behold a modification of similar, though far less intense, chemical action, which has produced equally interesting, but less widely diffused results; the same millstone grit formation, rising into even more elevated ridges than at the Hot Springs, and composed, even at this day, of massive sandstone, retaining still all the physical characters of a sedimentary deposit. These sandstones have, however, been very slowly and partially permeated by alkaline silicious waters, particularly along their joints and lines of stratification; in the interstices of which the most brilliant, transparent and limpid quartz has crystallized in all the regularity, beauty and variety of its own peculiar geometrical forms, reflecting from their glassy facets a dazzling degree of light, second in brilliancy

only to that of the diamond. Here the passage or transpiration of the pure nascent silix has been effected without changing, to any considerable degree, the structure of the sandstone matrix, which may be found, in all its rough and gritty contrast, attached to the base of a group of perfectly limpid crystals.

“ There is, at present, no region known on this continent which presents such extensive mines of rock-crystal as the gorges of the mountainous ridges of Montgomery county. Almost every fissure of this sandstone formation, for a distance of one to two miles in length, and from three-quarters to one mile in width, is lined with these brilliants, which, exposed in bursting open the crevices of the rock, glitter and flash in the sun's rays like a diadem. Any one provided with the proper tools can collect, in a few hours, more than he can carry away.

“ Here, as in the Alps, we have the ‘Crystal-hunter’ exploring the recesses of this great crystal mountain, and carrying his glittering ‘points’* to the Hot Springs and elsewhere, exposing them for sale on the doorsteps of the hotels and in the shop windows, as attractions for strangers, to serve by their purchase as remembrances of the buyer's visit to the crystal regions of Arkansas. And truly, by a judicious selection, the lover of the mineral kingdom may here possess himself of gems of superior water, that may vie in beauty and brilliancy with those of the Alps, Dauphiné, Piedmont and Carrara, in Europe; and Ulster, Herkimer, Diamond Island and Diamond Point, in the United States. With proper tools, slabs might be rent off from the face of the sandstone rock far more than a man could lift; in fact, even a cart-load, studded over with limpid crystals, of all sizes, from the fraction of an inch to five or six inches in length.

“ Here, in the Crystal Mountain, more remote from the centre of igneous action, by slow, undisturbed and long continued transudation, pure silicious matter has segregated its atoms into cavities, joints and fissures, assuming, at the same time, the peculiar, regular, mathematical form, which this chemical substance is prone to take, when left to undisturbed disposition of its particles—a beautiful and gigantic illustration of that wonderful law in mineralogy by which every substance, in a state of purity and rest, arranges its particles in definite and regular geometrical solids, the facets of which often possess a lustre equal

*A term used by the Crystal-hunters synonymously with crystal.

to the highest polish, and are inclined at angles peculiar to each particular species.

“It is evident, from the analysis of the deposit made by the water of the Hot Springs, that most of the silica it holds in solution is not deposited as rapidly as the carbonate of lime; for, though the amount of silica and insoluble silicates held in solution in the water, falls but little short of the carbonate of lime, yet in the tufaceous deposit only a fraction of one per cent. of silica* is present; hence, much of this substance must be carried away by Hot Spring creek, into which all the springs empty, to be deposited along its course by the evaporation of the waters of this stream; and it may be that, in this operation, particles of the Whetstone Mountain are, by slow degrees, corroded and removed from their ancient bed, and precipitated elsewhere.

“One thing is evident, silica forms a very frequent constituent of the spring, creek, and well waters of Arkansas. I detected it, in considerable quantities, oozing in rivulets, down the sides of the mountain, and in the creek waters flowing through the main valley.

From sixteen fluid ounces of water of the Crystal branch of the Walnut Fork of Ouachita river, where it flows in the heart of the region of rock crystal, I obtained by evaporation to dryness.....	0.100 grammes.
Which lost by ignition (water and organic matters),.....	0.006 “
Leaving earthy and saline matters.....	0.094 “

From this I obtained :

Carbonate of lime.....	0.0285 grammes.
“ “ magnesia.....	0.0080 “
Silica.....	0.0095 “
Sulphate of lime.....	0.0070 “
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.0020 “
Carbonate of potash.....	0.0090 “
Sulphates and chlorides of magnesia and soda, and loss.....	0.0300 “
	<u>0.0940</u>

“The quantity operated upon did not admit of estimating, with great exactitude, quantities of the saline matters, existing in smaller proportions, as sulphates and chlorides of magnesia and soda, etc.; but

*This is shown by the subjoined analysis of the calcareous tufa deposited by the Hot Springs.

the above approximate result is sufficient to show the notable quantity of silica and carbonate of potash present; the latter, the solvent of the silica, which is in a favorable condition to form crystals of quartz.

“This analysis gives confirmation to an opinion which I find prevalent among many of the crystal-hunters—that crystals of quartz are in process of formation, even at the present day, in these singular districts of Arkansas; and I have little doubt but this peculiarity of its waters, must, more or less, stamp its influence on the constitution of its inhabitants.

“The nearest crystalline rocks to the Hot Springs which have, as yet, come under my observation, are on Tiga Creek, on the confines of the Magnet Cove. This cove, though the area is not very extensive, nor yet very elevated, seems to be the center of the igneous action of Hot Spring county.

“The igneous rocks occupy the depressed portion only of the Cove, and the lower subordinate ridges. The higher ridges, by which the Cove is bounded on the north, are composed, in a great part, of the novaculite rock. A continuation of this ridge extends, on the west side of the Cove, from section 8, through the southern part of section 7, township 3, south of range 17 west; and thence, through the east portion of section 13, into section 24, township 3, south of range 18 west. A portion of this ridge seems to be composed of a greenish coarse-textured rock, resembling clinkstone, known under the name of the ‘*Mountain Rock*’; but I believe, when this region is surveyed in detail, that the great body of the rock in this ridge will be found to be some modification of novaculite, or bluish-gray quartzite. South of the Cove, at Rockport, a great wall of true novaculite runs into the river Ouachita, on the east side, with an outline on the opposite side, forming as complete natural abutments for a bridge as could possibly be desired.

“Were it not for the fissured condition of the rock, a very fine quantity of honestone could be procured at this locality.

“This conspicuous wall of Ouachita honestone forms quite a picturesque object. It is probable that this is the locality whence the name ‘*Ouachita oilstone*’ was originally derived.

“There is, probably, no portion of Arkansas that affords a greater variety of minerals than Magnet Cove. Here, in a circumscribed area of less than two miles, we found:

Black garnets, crystallized.	Iron pyrites, crystallized and amorphous.
Green, yellow and black mica, crystallized.	Strontianite? crystallized and amorphous.
Schorlamite, crystallized.	Arkansite, crystallized and amorphous.
Quartz, crystallized.	Elæolite, crystallized.
Lydianstone,	Actinolite, “
Agate,	Epidote. “
Pyroxine, crystallized.	Arragonite. “
Hornblende, “	
Talc.	

“Magnetic iron ore, and, no doubt, many other minerals exist, not yet enumerated. The most prevalent rocks are :

Novaculite.	Milky quartz.	Hornblende rock.
Quartzite.	Chert.	“ porphyry.
Sienite.	Burrstone.	“ slate.
Granite.	Kieselschiefer.	Schorlamite rock.

“The magnetic iron ore occurs in large bodies, occupying a surface area, a little to the center of the Cove, of four to five acres, over which the whole ground is strewed exclusively with the finest specimens of this ore, much of which has polarity. The soil in this part of the Cove is of a dark chocolate-brown, from the large amount of oxide of iron present.

“Titanic acid is abundantly disseminated amongst the minerals of the Magnet Cove. It enters not only into the composition of the magnetic iron ore, but occurs, crystallized in its purest variety, containing only a mere trace of silica. The specimens collected and analyzed appear, indeed, to be the purest form of Brookite or Arkansite on record, as the quantity of silica separated was almost inappreciable on the most delicate chemical balance ; and neither oxide of iron or alumina could be detected in appreciable quantities.

“In some parts of Magnet Cove, the magnetic needle is strongly affected, not only in its vertical dip, but in its horizontal deflection.

“The Fourche Cove furnishes a very fine specimen of Kaoline, or porcelain clay, derived from the decomposition of felspar. This material seems to exist in considerable quantities at the locality where I had an opportunity of inspecting it ; and, from the feldspathic character of much of the rock of this cove, I have little doubt that it might be found in many new localities where it has not yet been discovered.

“Noble quarries of granite could be opened, both on the north slope of the waters of Hurricane and Lost Creek. At this latter locality,

some very good millstones have been got out, which, though not equal to the burr millstone, make nevertheless excellent stones for grinding corn.

“All that is wanted, in order to establish an extensive business in supplying, not only the State of Arkansas, but the whole South and West, with the most substantial of building materials, is cheap and easy communication between the quarries and Little Rock, where the granite blocks could either be shipped on the Arkansas river, or transported on the lines of railroad which, no doubt, must soon concentrate in that place.

“One of the most interesting geological regions of Hot Spring county, and indeed of the State, is the Magnet Cove, to which I have already alluded in speaking of the principal localities of crystalline rocks throughout the State. This ‘Cove’ is interesting, not only on account of the large body of magnetic iron ore which exists there, but also for the great variety of minerals and crystalline rocks which the region furnishes, of which a list is given. Among them all the pure crystalline forms of Titanic acid are rendered the most important by their extensive use now in dentistry. Some of the crystals of this mineral have been analyzed and proved to be as pure a form of Titanic acid, if not purer, than any on record.

“The center and southern part of the ‘Cove,’ nearly on sections 19 and 20, township 3 south, range 17 west, is a fine agricultural region, being the farm formerly occupied by J. S. Conway, and now owned by Mr. Mitchell. On the east part of section 20, there is a great bed of magnetic iron ore, some of which exhibits polarity. It is not exposed in a high hill or mountain, as in Missouri, but is on the same level with the cultivated fields adjoining, occupying a superficial area of the immediate surface of about eight acres; the ground over this area being exclusively covered with fragments and blocks of magnetic iron ore occasionally mixed with loadstone. Beneath the surface it extends to an unknown depth. It has been penetrated from four to five feet without finding any change of the material, except that the loadstones seem to be more abundant on the surface.

“An analysis has been made of the magnetic iron ore with the following results :

Insoluble matter.....	3.20
Moisture.....	1.00
Peroxide of iron.....	67.20
Protoxide of iron.....	24.46
Manganese.....	.30
Titanic acid.....	1.20
Alumina.....	.45
Lime, magnesia and loss.....	2.19
	<hr/>
	100.00

“The lapping of the arable land on the margin of the magnetic iron ore conceals its relation to the adjacent rocks; but from the minerals ploughed up in the fields on the south and southeast, the magnetic iron ore seems to be surrounded, in part at least, with mica slates. Along with the large flakes of this mineral, brought to the surface by the plough, are beautiful crystal of augite, and black garnets.

“Adjoining the flucan of mica is a schorlamite granite. On the west part of section 19, where this rock is exposed in the bed of Cove creek, some galena is reported to have been found; but none of any consequence was discovered when I examined the ‘Cove.’

“A short distance on the west side of Cove creek, on the west part of section 19, a heavy vein of calc spar can be traced 400 yards; and adjoining it, especially on the west, a great variety of minerals can be found, amongst which the ores of Titanium are the most interesting. Still further to the west and south, different varieties of granitic and augitic rocks prevail, succeeded on the northwest by the so-called ‘Mountain rock,’ passing into quartzite and novaculite.

“On the west side of the ‘Cove,’ near Powers’s stand, very pure specimens of crystals of Titanic acid were found. Half a mile beyond Powers’s on the Rockport road, the varieties of quartzite and novaculite rock commence, and continue most of the way to Rockport, where the novaculite rock forms natural abutments on the Ouachita river already mentioned.

“On the south side of Ouachita river, sections 34, 35 and 36, township 3 south, range 18 west, there is a complete labyrinth of high ridges, composed also of quartz and novaculite.

“Towards the north up Cove creek, the rock is mostly slate, mixed with a kind of greenstone trap.

“On Moses Wood’s farm there is a considerable vein of iron pyrites, which traverses a slate near the bed of Cove creek; this vein also con-

tains some graphite and oxide of iron. Its course is 10 to 20 degrees east of south. In the vein there is a kind of green soft flucan, composed of the debris of green tale and chlorite slate, and a light, porous, ferruginous, cherty rock, mixed with iron pyrites. The vein is about four yards wide. It is probable that the true course of the vein is very nearly north and south, since there is a strong magnetic disturbance, which prevents the needle from traversing, and deflects it, in some places, at least 45 degrees to the east.

“When Dr. Conway laid off the line between Moses Wood’s and Ashbrook’s place, he found the deviation so great that he had to make an offset before he could make a true north and south line.

“Between the Hot Springs and Gulfer creek, on the road to Magnet Cove, the rock is mostly reddish slate.”

“Near the Fairchild’s Mineral Spring, the rock is a kind of quartz porphyry, amongst which a calc spar rock is also found.

“This mineral water was tested at the fountain-head, and the main constituents found to be

Subcarbonate of soda,	Sulphate of magnesia (Epson
Chloride of sodium (common salt),	salts),
Sulphuret of sodium,	Trace of free sulphuretted hydrogen.
Bicarbonate of lime,	

“This is very strong alkaline, saline, sulphuretted water; the alkaline effect being the most prominent in its medical properties.

“The so-called ‘Upper Chalybeate Fairchild’s Spring’ was tested, and found to contain pretty much the same ingredients, only less sulphates. There was not much iron.

“The Lower ‘Chalybeate’ contains rather more iron than any of the springs, but still a very small proportion.

“The so-called Sulphur Spring in the Magnet Cove, on the property of Andrew Mitchell, section 19, township 2 south, range 17 west, was also tested qualitatively at the fountain-head, and found to be an alkaline, saline water, similar in its properties to the Main Fairchild’s Spring, but less strongly impregnated with alkalies.

“Dr. Mitchell’s Chalybeate Spring, on Stone-quarry creek, was also tested and the main constituents found to be

Bicarbonate of iron,	Chloride of sodium (common
Bicarbonate of lime,	... salt),
Bicarbonate of magnesia,	Sulphate of soda,
Subcarbonate of soda,	Sulphate of magnesia,

“A mineral water was also tested one mile south of Powers’s stand, and was found to be likewise alkaline, saline water, with a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen, the principal constituents being

Bicarbonate of lime,	Sulphate of soda.
Bicarbonate of magnesia,	Chloride of sodium (common
Subcarbonate of soda,	... salt).
Sulphate of magnesia,	

“This spring differs from the Mitchell Spring in containing less chloride of sodium.

“About one mile north of Rockport, tertiary limestone make their appearance on the side of a hill, near the Chalybeate Spring. This is the most northerly point in Hot Spring county where I have been able to detect this formation, though the water in a well dug at Mr. Wood’s place, in Magnet Cove, is hard limestone water, so that it is not improbable that these calcareous rocks may be found further north.

“Soils were collected for chemical analysis, both from Andrew Mitchell’s and Wilmoth Mitchell’s farms, viz., from sections 20 and township 3 south, range 17 west; but time has not yet permitted the completion of the analysis of these soils.”

WHO OWN THE HOT SPRINGS.

The question of title has been so long in dispute, and there are so many claimants, law suits and opinions concerning them, that I do not care here to give an opinion as to the validity of any. I will give more information, however, concerning the title, by copying from public documents, etc., the law, correspondence and evidence, than has ever been printed for public distribution, and enough to give a clear outline of this long-contested and still unsettled dispute.

All the citizens of the Valley feel exceedingly anxious to have this matter settled, and do not hesitate to say to one and all, first and

last, that they wish the Government to take possession of the property at once. It is feared that it will now be allowed to drag along in the Court of Claims, and then in the Supreme Court of the United States for several years, to the advantage of a few claimants and the detriment of the place and invalid visitors.

Ex-Gov. Rector (one of the claimants) has kindly furnished me with a brief outline of the basis of three claims, and the objections to each, which fairly states the case; and those who feel enough interest in the matter to follow through, will find much that is interesting and instructive, and many items pertaining to the early history of Hot Springs.

The following is the history of the respective claims, by Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector:

"In 1832, Congress reserved from sale the Hot Springs and the adjacent four sections of land.

"There are three claims preferred to these Springs, by individuals, all anti-dating the act of reservation. Hence, the inquiry is now before the Court of Claims, at Washington, and by appeal, goes to the Supreme Court.

"These private claims respectively are preferred by John C. Hale, who claims as the assignee of John Perciful, under a pre-emption act passed by Congress in 1814, giving to those settlers who had *actually inhabited and cultivated* prior to that Act, a preference right to enter when the land should be offered for sale, one hundred and sixty acres, embracing the land so inhabited and cultivated.

"The principal objections urged to this are: First, that the land at the Hot Springs, being Indian land in 1814, was not subject to pre-emption. Second, that the claimant had not proved to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver that Perciful did actually inhabit and cultivate prior to 1814. Third, admitting the land to be subject to pre-emption, and the occupancy and cultivation of Perciful established, as the pre-emption act required, still the reservation made in 1832 is operative as to that claim, because neither payment nor proof of settlement having been made, up to 1832, the United States impaired no vested right in withdrawing the land from market.

"Chronologically, the next claim in order is that of H. M. Rector, derived from his father, Elias Rector, of St. Louis, Mo., who, on the 16th day of February, 1820, had surveyed and located on the Hot

Springs what is known among western land titles as a New Madrid warrant.

“The authority to locate this warrant is derived from Act of Congress, passed 17th February, 1815, for the relief of those whose lands were injured at New Madrid, Mo., by earthquakes, in the year 1811.

“This law required the party to prove to the satisfaction of the Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri that their land was materially injured, upon which proof made, the Recorder gave to the claimant a certificate, stating that he was authorized to locate a stated number of acres of land upon any of the public lands in Missouri Territory, the sale of which was authorized by law.

“The New Madrid Act farther required that the claimant should apply to the United States Surveyor for said Territory to locate his warrant by actual survey; and that wheresoever the location should have been made, the injured land at New Madrid should be conveyed by the claimant to the United States; providing, also, that the claimant should pay the expenses of making the location, and that the Surveyor should return to said Recorder a ‘notice and plat’ of each location made; that the Recorder should record the same in his office, and give the claimant a patent certificate for the land thus located.

“Rector’s location is for two hundred arpents of land, being equal to one hundred and sixty-nine acres; lays in a square over the Hot Springs, including all of them, the main hot spring being in the center of the square.

“The objections to this claim, as urged by the other claimants and the United States, is that Congress reserved the land before the Surveyor returned his location to the Recorder; to which Rector replies, that he performed all the acts required of him under the law, and is not responsible for the laches of the government’s own officers, over whom he had no control. That his location was actually made on the ground by lawful authority. That the land, in 1820, was public land, the sale of which was authorized by law, it having been ceded to the United States in 1818 by the Quapaw Indians; and that having thus made his location, and, as an equivalent, conveyed his injured land to the Government, he has, in equity, a vested right, which remains unaffected by the reservation of 1832, twelve years subsequent to his location.

“The third claim is that of William H. Gaines, who asserts title to the Springs as assignee of one Ludovicus Belding.

“In 1828, Belding leased the Springs from John Perciful, for five years; and in 1829, and up to February, 1830, occupied the premises.

“In February, 1830, Belding sold the remainder of his lease, and moved to the Gulpha, eight miles distant. There the Belding family have still the old place, cultivated by their father in 1829–30.

“In April or May, 1830, Congress passed an Act granting pre-emptions to those occupants of the public lands who had cultivated the same in 1829.

“Under this Act, Gaines, as assignee of Belding’s heirs, claimed title to the Springs. There are a variety of objections urged to these claims.

“First: That the other claims are older, and therefore take precedence. Second: That Belding, being the tenant of Perciful, could acquire no right for himself, but only, if at all, for Perciful, his landlord. Third: That the facts of occupancy and cultivation by Belding has not been established according to law. Fourth—and perhaps the most formidable objection is, that the Act of reservation was done and made, when Belding, by lapse of time and by the expiration of the Act of 1830, had no vested title to the land.

“Then, when the reservation was made, it seems that he had neither paid for the land, nor offered any proof of his settlement right.

“All the claims include all the hot water; and Hale and Gaines claim the same tracts—the sw. qr. of sec. 32, township 2 south, range 19 west—containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres.”

Next will be found a copy of the instructions of the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, to the Hon. J. Butterfield, United States Land Commissioner, in 1851, concerning the granting of an entry to the heirs of L. Belding, and stating the conditions on which it should be given. Commissioner Butterfield’s letter of instructions to the officers of the Land Office at Washington, Ark., comes next; then the certificate of entry, with receipt and conditions of same. Next will be found a very interesting review of the case, in the report of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, United States Land Commissioner to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior, in 1860, and Secretary Thompson’s reply, which is full and decisive;

after which [a copy of a deed given Joseph Paxton by John Perciful, of the quarter section of land on which the Hot Springs are situated. Lastly, a copy of the Act of Congress placing the whole matter in the Court of Claims. My excuse for taking so much space for this subject, is because of its great importance, and the impossibility of stating the case satisfactorily in less. The information is reliable, and enables the reader to understand the history of the claims of the different claimants, and the position of the Government of the United States.

It is now a matter of national importance, and it is the duty of every citizen to assist in bringing about a final decision, that will do the greatest good to the greatest number and at the same time justice to all.

The following is a true copy of the instructions of Secretary Stuart to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, regarding the certificate issued to Belding's heirs :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1851. }

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office :

Sir: Upon consultation with the Attorney General, and after full consideration of the application of A. H. Lawrence, Esq., attorney for the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, one of the claimants to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, on appeal from your decision of the 15th ult., against permitting said heirs to make an entry, under the Acts of the 29th of May, 1830, and July 14th, 1832, I have concluded that it will be proper, and in accordance with precedent, to permit them to do so ; and you will, therefore, instruct the Register and Receiver accordingly. Said entry will remain subject to the same power of revision and control by the General Land Office and this Department as may be lawfully exercised over any other ordinary entry. The Government will still hold the ultimate power of protecting its own rights, while the claimants will merely be placed in a position to contest the adverse claims of others to the same land.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 25, 1851.

Gentlemen: The papers accompanying your letters of the 18th and 24th of March last, in reference to the claims to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, having been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action on the legal point in the case, to-wit: the reservation of the land by Congress, they were returned to this office for its decision on the respective merits of the pre-emption claims, irrespective of this question. On the 26th day of August last, this office returned the papers with its decision, adverse to the claim of the heirs of John Perciful, and in favor of that of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding; it agreeing with you both as to the establishment of the fact of cultivation in 1829, and possession on the 29th May, 1830, and regarding the objections of the Receiver, founded upon the opinion that these acts were performed as the tenant of another, as not effecting the validity of the claim.

On the 14th ult., this office received the opinion and decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 10th of that month, in which he sustains the existing validity of the Act of 20th April, 1832, it not having been repealed or affected by any subsequent laws, and that therefore none of the claims preferred for this land are of any legality.

On the said 14th ult., an application was made by the attorney of the heirs of Belding for permission to make an entry of claim, "in order that they may be placed in a proper position for the assertion of their rights hereafter in the courts, stating that, of course, under the decision Secretary, they would not ask for a patent. This was refused by this office, and an appeal from that action was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who, on the 21st inst., addressed this office a letter, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

In accordance with the direction of the Secretary, herein contained, you are instructed to permit the heirs of Ludovicus Belding to make payment for the sw. qr. sec. 33, township 2 south, range 19 west, containing one hundred and sixty acres; and in addition to the ordinary entry thereof upon your books, and the return to this office, you will note the fact of its interference with the New Madrid location of Langlois; of its embracing land directed to be reserved by the Act of the 20th of April, 1832, and that said entry is permitted under the

Secretary's decision of the 21st November, 1851, similar annotation will be made on the Receiver's receipt and the Register's certificate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BUTTERFIELD, *Commissioner*.

RECEIVER'S RECEIPT.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, AT WASHINGTON, ARK. }
December 19, 1851. }

No. 6545.

Received from Maria Gaines (wife of William H. Gaines, formerly Maria Belding), Albert Belding, Henry Belding and George Belding, the heirs and legal representatives of Ludovicus Belding, deceased, of Hot Spring county, in the State of Arkansas, the sum of two hundred dollars, in full for the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township two (2) south, of range nineteen (19) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General, at \$1.25 per acre. According to instructions, I note that this entry interferes with the New Madrid location of Francis Langlois on the same land; and also that it embraces lands directed to be reserved by the Act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and is only permitted to be made under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, under date November 21, 1851, and the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date November 25, 1851, in accordance with said decision.

B. F. HEMPSTEAD, *Receiver*.

COPY OF THE AGREEMENT ON WHICH THE BELDING HEIRS RECEIVED THEIR CERTIFICATE.

LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, ARK., }
December 19, 1851. }

No. 6545.

We, Maria Gaines, (wife of William H. Gaines, late Maria Belding,) Albert Belding, Henry Belding and George Belding, heirs and legal representatives of Ludovicus Belding, deceased, of Hot Spring county, Arkansas, do hereby apply to purchase the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township two (2) south, of range nine-

teen (19) west, as containing one hundred and sixty acres, for which we have agreed with the Register, acting under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, bearing date the 25th of November, 1851, to give at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

A. BELDING,
MARIA GAINES,
HENRY BELDING,
GEORGE BELDING.

I, William H. Etter, Register of the Land Office, at Washington, Ark., do hereby certify that the tract above mentioned is sold as containing one hundred and sixty acres, as mentioned above, and the price agreed upon is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

WILLIAM H. ETTER, *Register*.

NOTE.—In accordance with instructions, I note the interference of this entry with the New Madrid location of Langlois; of its embracing land directed to be reserved by the Act of 20th April, 1832, and that the entry is permitted to be made under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, of the 21st of November, 1851, transmitted to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of 20th November, 1851.

WILLIAM H. ETTER, *Register*.

COMMISSIONER JOS. S. WILSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Review of the Case by the United States Land Commissioner, giving the facts as the case stood in 1860.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 27, 1860.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior*:

Sir: A motion has been made before this office by John Wilson and Henry May, Esqs., as attorneys in behalf of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, for a patent upon Land Office at Washington, Ark., for certificate No. 6545, for the sw. qr. of sec. 33, of 2 south, range 19 west, upon which are situated the Hot Springs. I have the honor to submit said motion and the papers for your consideration and decision, with the following observations:

It is hardly necessary to say that this office has no power to decide upon said motion, when it is considered that the claim of said heirs,

as well as the claims of all other claims before him, were finally adjudicated and rejected by Secretary Stuart, as will appear from his communication to this office, dated 10th of October, 1851. I propose now to lay the motion, with the papers, before the head of the department, the same power that exercised the final action in the case as already mentioned, together with a report comprising a brief history of the facts in the case, and the views of this office in reference to said motion for a patent. In this report it is not deemed necessary to go behind the action of this office in submitting the case to Secretary Stuart.

On the 10th day of October, 1851, as before stated, Secretary Stuart decided that the heirs of Belding had no right to the land for which a patent is now asked, under the provisions of the Act of 29th of May, 1830, because that Act had expired by limitation before the land was surveyed in 1838; and that they had no right under the Act of July 14th, 1832, because, prior to its passage, to-wit: on the 20th April, 1832, Congress passed an Act "that the Hot Springs, in the said Territory [of Arkansas], together with four sections of land, including said Springs, as near the center thereof as may be, *shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located or appropriated for any other purposes whatever.*

In deciding against the validity of the New Madrid location and Cherokee pre-emption claim, on account of said reservation, the Secretary said that the Act of 1832, "not only reserved the Hot Springs and the adjacent four sections of land for the future disposal of the United States, but absolutely prohibits, in the most emphatic terms, its entry."

He says "it is difficult to conceive language more explicit than this, or more positive. It was obviously the purpose of Congress to sever these four sections, including the Hot Springs, from the mass of the public domain, and place them in such a condition that they could be reunited to it, or otherwise disposed of, *only by the action of Congress.*"

The letter goes on to show that the certificate issued to Belding was to place the Belding heirs on a proper footing, in court, in their suits against other claimants, Hale and Rector; and it was expressly stipulated that they did not expect, nor would ask for a patent.

COPY OF THE REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1860. }

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

Sir: Herewith I return the papers submitted with your report of the 27th of April last, and enclose the argument since filed in this Department, upon the application of the heirs of Loudovicus Belding, for a patent upon the entry of the 19th December, 1851, by special certificate No. 6545, of sw. qr. of sec. 33, township 2 south, of range 19 west, Washington District, Arkansas, embracing the Hot Springs.

The controversy has been going on for many years before this Department, and recently in the courts of Arkansas and the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to this tract of land. Rector and others claim under certain locations of a New Madrid certificate, an alleged pre-emption right of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding; and Gaines and others, on the other hand, as heirs of Ludovicus Belding; and the latter are at present the applicants for a patent.

Their entry was allowed under a special order of Secretary Stuart, dated November 21, 1851, made on a suggestion of Attorney General Crittenden (who, however, does not appear to have had the case regularly before him, for his advice,) although the same Secretary had, under date of October 10, 1851, in an elaborate opinion, decided against the recognition of all the claims that had then been set up, or are now before me, on the grounds that the quarter section in controversy had been reserved by the act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and no right to the land had vested in any of the claimants prior to that reservation.

In 1854 the whole case was before Attorney General Cushing. On the reference of my predecessor to him of an application by Rector, as assignee of Langlois, for a patent upon the location of the New Madrid certificate, that officer, on the 20th of August, pronounced an opinion sustaining Secretary Stuart's decision of October, 1851, which assumed that the land belonged to the United States, and forbade its entry, location or appropriation for any purpose, until some future disposal by the United States; that is, by authority of the national legislature. The counsel of Belding's heirs, on applying for the entry, in 1851, after Secretary Stuart's decision adverse to their

rights, said "it was the question of reservation which they wished to try in the courts." But in the litigation which has since arisen, this question was not an issue before the courts of Arkansas or of the United States. And I do not see how it can come in issue and be decided by litigation between parties, *neither of whom have a valid claim*, though under the laws of Arkansas, one may have a right of possession in preference to others.

This case having been repeatedly brought before this Department, and fully considered, and the several claims to the land having been repeatedly rejected, for reasons which have been concurred in by each succeeding head of the Department, for a series of years, I think the time has now arrived at which it is no longer proper to delay a vindication of the position of the Department, by appropriate action. The entry of the Belding heirs should, therefore, be cancelled; the invalidity of all the subsisting claims to this quarter section declared, and undermining the subsequent allowance of an entry of the land by Belding's heirs. (See opinion of Attorney General, vol. 6, p. 697.) One point, however, in favor of Rector's claim was reserved by Mr. Cushing, viz: as to the validity of the James S. Conway survey, of July 16, 1820; but this survey has since been declared invalid and unauthorized by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1859, in the case of *J. C. Hale vs. William H. Gaines, et al.*

Thus it is shown that all the claims of the contesting parties have been heretofore adjudged to be invalid, and that nothing has been declared by the Attorney General, or the Supreme Court, which is inconsistent with the decision of October 10, 1851. That decision appears rather to have been indicated and sustained. On a review now of the questions involved in the case, I concur in the decision of Secretary Stuart. Moreover, I am of the opinion that this Department had no legal authority, in 1851, to allow an entry of the land by the heirs of Belding, or any one else. The issuance of Washington Certificate No. 6545, was against law, and that certificate had no validity as against the United States, and should not have been allowed. By allowing it, this Department was placed in attitude hostile to the Act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and the land held subject to such disposal as Congress may see proper to direct.

The request of the counsel for the heirs of Belding, to withdraw

their application after the same had been fully argued by them, and carefully examined by me, cannot, for the same reason, be received with favor, and is overruled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

COPY OF DEED OF JOHN PERCIFUL TO JOSEPH PAXTON.

This Deed and Indenture made and entered into this fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, by and between John Perciful, of the one part, and Joseph Paxton, of the other part, both of the Territory of Arkansas; witnesseth:

That the said Perciful hath this day bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and convey unto the said Joseph Paxton, all his right, title, claim and interest of, in and to the Warm Springs, upon the Ouachita river, in the county of Clark, in the Territory of Arkansas, together with all his rights of pre-emption, and every advantage that said Paxton can attain by my claim, which conveyance said Perciful makes to said Paxton, his heirs and assigns forever, for and in consideration of one thousand dollars, to him, the said Perciful, paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged: To have and to hold said claims, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, the said Perciful warrants and defends to said Paxton, his heirs and legal representatives, forever, for which purpose he binds himself, his heirs and representatives, firmly by these presents to defend against the claim or claims of all persons claiming of, by or through him, the said Perciful, and all other claims, except those of the United States, and other individual claims.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 4th day of October, 1824.

JOHN PERCIFUL, [SEAL.]

In presence of Witnesses:

ALLEN M. OAKLEY,

JAMES S. CRAIG.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION IN ARKANSAS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. That any person claiming title, either legal or equitable, to the whole or any part of the four sections of land constituting what is known as the Hot Springs reservation, in Hot Spring county, in the State of Arkansas, may institute against the United States in the Court of Claims, and prosecute to final decision, any suit that may be necessary to settle the same: *Provided*, That no such suits shall be brought at any time after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this act, and all claims to any part of said reservation upon which suit shall not be brought under the provisions of this Act, within that time, shall be forever barred.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such suits shall be by petition in the nature of a bill in equity, and shall be conducted and determined in all respects, except as herein otherwise provided, according to the rules and principles of equity practice and jurisprudence in the other courts of the United States; and for the purposes of this Act, the Court of Claims is hereby invested with the jurisdiction and powers exercised by courts of equity, so far as may be necessary to give full relief in any suit which may be instituted under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That notice of every suit authorized by this Act shall be executed by the delivery of a true copy thereof, with a copy of the petition to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be, for and in behalf of the United States, to demur or to answer the petition therein within thirty days after the service of such process upon him, unless the court shall, for good cause shown, grant further time for filing the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more parties claiming the same lands, under different rights, shall institute separate suits under the provisions of this Act, such suits shall be consolidated and tried together; and the court shall determine the question of title and grant all proper relief as between the respective claimants, as well as between each of them and the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon the final hearing of any cause provided for in this Act, the court shall decide in favor of the United States, it shall order such lands into the possession of

a receiver to be appointed by the court, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States until congress shall, by law, direct how the same shall be disposed of; which said receiver shall execute a sufficient bond, to be approved by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such, render a strict account of the manner in which he shall have discharged such duties, and of all moneys received by him as a receiver, as aforesaid, which shall be by said court approved or rejected, accordingly as it may be found correct or not, and pay such moneys into the treasury of the United States; and he shall receive such reasonable compensation for his services as said court may allow, and in case of a failure of said receiver to discharge any duty devolving upon him as such, the court shall have power to enforce the performance of the same by rule and attachment. But if the court shall decide in favor of any claimant, both as against the United States and other claimants, it shall so decree, and proceed by proper process to put such successful claimant in possession of such portion thereof as he may thus found to be entitled to; and upon the filing of a certified copy of said decree with the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent to be issued to the party in whose favor such decree shall be rendered for the lands therein adjudged to him: *Provided*, That either party may, within ninety days after the rendition of any final judgment or decree in any suit authorized by this Act, carry such suit by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court is hereby vested with full jurisdiction to hear and determine the same on such appeal, in the same manner and with the same effect as in cases of appeal in equity cases from the Circuit Court of the United States: *And provided further*, That in case the judgment or decree of the Court of Claims in any such suit shall be adverse to the United States, the Attorney General shall prosecute such appeal within the time above prescribed, and the taking of an appeal from such judgment or decree shall operate as a *supercedas* thereof until the final hearing and judgment of the Supreme Court thereon.

J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHULYER COLFAX,

Vice President of the U. S., and President of the Senate.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing Act having

been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

After reading all the foregoing documents, it is difficult to come to any conclusion except that the title to the four sections of land, which includes the Hot Springs, is in the government of the United States.

The Act of April 20, 1832, reserved them for the future disposal of the United States, and they can only be disposed of by an Act of Congress. Congress has never passed an Act making any disposition of them whatsoever; hence, the answer to the question which heads this article, viz: "Who own the Hot Springs," is given in two words—*The People*.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Almost to a man, at the Hot Springs, the earnest desire is for the government of the United States to take immediate possession of these lands and Springs, and not allow them to continue for years in the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States. If the claimants prove a title satisfactory to the courts, the Government can pay them for the property. These Springs never should be under the entire control of individuals.

All the claimants have more or less trouble about collecting land rents from their tenants. Two cases, recently tried before juries in the local Justice's court, have been decided against the claimants, viz: *W. H. Gaines vs. J. Brantley*, and *W. H. Gaines vs. Phillip A. Helfrich*, both decided in favor of defendants.

These decisions only add fuel to the fire, and may cause the claimants to refuse leasing ground to others, however willing they may be to pay the exorbitant rent, fearing the same result. This would prevent the improvement of the place to accommodate the increased number of visitors and the growing business. The situation is not encouraging.

If the settlement is to be made in the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court, the people here have but little hope for years to come. Congress alone can remedy the trouble, and the people expect them to do their duty.

THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

The country immediately around the springs is very much broken and very little good farming land is found except on the creek and river bottoms. The nearest to the springs is five to seven miles on the Ouachita river, a beautiful stream that within seven miles of the springs can furnish water-power enough to manufacture into cloth all the cotton raised in the State. The bottom lands, when well cultivated, produce one to one and a half bales of cotton, or fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. Whilst these large crops *can* be raised, there are but few farmers who reach over half that quantity. To the farmer, who understands how to farm for profit, *and will do it*, this country offers fine inducements—especially to those with little means. Government lands can be had under the homestead law within five miles of the springs, and an industrious man can more than make a good living for his family if he has a team, cow, tools and six months' provisions to start with. The timber is mostly pine, oak, gum, elm and hickory, and when cut into cord wood sells for \$3.00 per cord, delivered at the springs. The rough lands, that a prairie farmer would not take as a gift, have coves on most every quarter section of five to twenty-five acres, where good crops of vegetables and corn can be raised, and more money made on ten acres than from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres of wheat and corn in the western States away from good markets. The range for stock is good, they live and do well on less than half the grain required in the more northern States. Many do not feed any grain to their cattle; but the consequence is that they are very poor and *very cheap*. Yearlings, \$5.00; two-year old, \$10.00; three and over, \$12.00 to \$20.00; cows with calf, \$15.00 to \$50.00.

The climate and soils of this country are well adapted to fruit-growing. Good orchards and vineyards would bring a fortune to their owners in a few years. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums apricots, nectarines and all the berries do well. The grape is here at home, the finest to be found anywhere grows wild and in abundance. To the first who makes a business of fruit-growing, the Hot Springs will furnish a good market, and before an over-supply can be raised the railroads will open up markets in all directions, north for early varieties, and the south for fall and winter. The fruit here ripens several weeks before the fruit sections of Illinois, Missouri and Michigan, and sells for high prices. Twenty-four hours time will place them from the trees into the best markets of the west.

LANDS OF THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD CO.

This company have in what was Hot Spring county, 189,295 acres of land. The county now being divided, and the new county of Garland taking part of each of the counties of Hot Spring, Montgomery and Saline, it is supposed they have about 125,000 acres in what is now Garland county. These lands are now being offered for sale at prices averaging from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre, on liberal terms to actual settlers. In the pamphlet ("The Lands in the South") published by the Land Department of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, is given an account of their lands and a description of the counties through which their road runs. The following is what they say of Hot Spring county :

"This is the most remarkable county in the State, and perhaps in the United States, the justly celebrated Hot Springs, fifty-four in number, being situated here. There are also, chalybeate and sulphur springs in this county of great popularity. These springs possess wonderful medicinal properties; and the cures produced by them of stubborn chronic diseases, that have resisted all attempts at cure, are truly astonishing. Eminent medical authorities assert that there are thousands of afflicted persons in the United States, who can only hope to secure relief by a resort to the waters of these springs. This fact, together with the additional fact that the climate here, especially in the summer season, is unsurpassed for salubrity, render it certain that at no distant day a city will spring upon the surrounding mountain slopes which will be the Baden-Baden of America.

"The surface of this country is generally mountainous, except some bottoms on the Ouachita river and its tributaries. These bottoms produce fine crops of cotton and grain, the uplands and mountains being well adapted to stock-raising. The timber growth is mostly oak, hickory and dogwood. There is probably no portion of Arkansas where such a rarity of minerals exists as at Magnet Cove in this county. Here are found honestone, titanite acid, black garnets, quartz, agate, iron pyrites, magnetic iron ore, some of which exhibits polarity, and is believed to be nearly as extensive as at Shepard Mountain, Missouri."

Parties thinking of settling here, and having any idea of buying lands, can get an exploring ticket and the price paid for it applied on the purchase of land, should they conclude to buy. Valuable information can

be found in their pamphlet, which will be sent to any one on application to the Land Commissioner of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, Little Rock, Ark.

HOW TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

Persons living in the middle and northeastern States have choice of two routes, *via* Louisville or St. Louis. At the former they connect with the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad to Memphis, thence *via* Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Little Rock, when a ride of forty-three miles over the Cairo and Fulton will take them to Malvern, the nearest railroad station to Hot Springs. The Louisville and Great Southern and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads are now running through Pullman coaches from Louisville to Little Rock, crossing the Mississippi river on a boat at Memphis, making this a much more pleasant route for invalids than heretofore. Those preferring the route *via* St. Louis take the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads and make no change between St. Louis and Malvern—the bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock being finished. Pullman day and sleeping palace cars on every train. From the northern or western States by St. Louis or Cairo, at either point *via* Cairo and Fulton to Malvern, or by steamboat to Memphis, thence Memphis and Little Rock and Cairo and Fulton Railroads to Malvern. From the southern States *via* Memphis and Little Rock and Cairo and Fulton as before stated. From Texas and northwest Louisiana to Texarkana, thence by Cairo and Fulton Railroad to Malvern. At Malvern passengers have the choice of the Concord coaches of the El Paso Stage Company or the *comfortable hacks* of the Opposition Line. The seats of these hacks are so arranged as to make comfortable beds for invalids who are not able to set up. The hacks and coaches are always ready on the arrival of the trains from the north, and after giving ample time for breakfast, start on the twenty-one miles drive for Hot Springs.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

Below will be found through rates of fair from most of the important railroad points of the United States to Malvern, the nearest rail-

road station to the Hot Springs. If they cannot get through tickets, and can get them to Little Rock, take off \$2.15 (the fair from Little Rock to Malvern). Any one wishing to know the full fair from their homes, can add the local fair from their railroad station to the nearest place named. The stage or hack fair from Malvern to Hot Springs is now \$3.00, but is subject to a change; sometimes it is as low as \$2 00. The best way is to buy tickets only to Malvern, and have choice of lines from there to the springs.

THROUGH RATES OF FAIR TO MALVERN, ARKANSAS.

Adrain, Mich.....	\$ 34 40	Detroit, Mich.....	36 65
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	36 15	Dayton, Ohio.....	28 70
Akron, Ohio.....	36 45	Decatur, Ills.....	24 00
Alliance, Ohio.....	37 75	Davenport, Iowa.....	28 25
Altoona, Pa.....	41 15	Dubuque, Iowa.....	31 65
Alton, Ills.....	20 65	Des Moines, Iowa.....	31 90
Aurora, Ills.....	29 65	Denver, Col.....	73 15
Auburn, N. Y.....	43 65	Danville, Va.....	45 40
Albany, N. Y.....	45 15	Decatur, Ala.....	19 80
Austin, Minn.....	37 70	Erie, Pa.....	39 05
Athens, Ga.....	38 65	Evansville, Ind.....	24 90
Albany, Ga.....	36 80	Elmira, N. Y.....	41 15
Atlanta, Ga.....	32 90	Emporia, Kansas.....	38 00
Alexandria, Va.....	42 15	Elgin, Ills.....	31 15
Atchison, Kansas.....	32 65	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	31 75
Baltimore, Md.....	42 15	Ft. Dodge, Iowa.....	35 90
Boston, Mass.....	49 15	Ft. Scott, Kansas.....	32 65
Buffalo, N. Y.....	41 15	Franklin, Tenn.....	22 65
Bloomington, Ills.....	25 75	Fernandina, Fla.....	51 65
Burlington, Iowa.....	27 05	Galena, Ills.....	31 45
Boonville, Mo.....	28 00	Galesburg, Ills.....	26 40
Bridgeport, Conn.....	47 40	Green Bay, Wis.....	37 55
Battle Creek, Mich.....	31 15	Grafton, W. Va.....	39 80
Bristol, Tenn.....	34 40	Goldsboro, N. C.....	45 40
Beaufort, S. C.....	43 15	Hannibal, Mo.....	26 60
Brunswick, Ga.....	44 90	Hartford, Ct.....	47 40
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	32 25	Huntsville, Ala.....	21 00
Cairo, Ills.....	14 85	Harper's Ferry, Va.....	41 15
Chicago, Ills.....	30 15	Holly Springs, Miss.....	14 25
Charleston, S. C.....	43 65	Harrisburg, Pa.....	41 65
Columbia, S. C.....	39 15	Iowa City, Iowa.....	30 20
Columbus, Ohio.....	32 90	Indianapolis, Ind.....	37 15
Cleveland, Ohio.....	36 90	Jackson, Tenn.....	15 10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	28 90	Jacksonville, Fla.....	51 65
Columbus, Miss.....	21 15	Jackson, Miss.....	21 05
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	25 90	Jefferson City, Mo.....	25 25
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	36 65	Jeffersonville, Ind.....	26 15
Corry, Pa.....	39 80	Junction City, Kansas.....	28 75

Joliet, Ills.....	29 05	Peoria, Ills.....	24 90
Jacksonville, Ills.....	23 50	Providence, R. I.....	48 15
Jackson, Mich.....	36 00	Portland, Me.....	52 05
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	34 40	Pittsfield, Mass.....	46 90
Kingston, Ga.....	29 90	Pana, Ills.....	23 40
Knoxville, Tenn.....	30 40	Paducah, Ky.....	19 45
Keokuk, Iowa.....	25 90	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	36 49
Kansas City, Mo.....	31 65	Quincy, Ills.....	23 65
La Crosse, Wis.....	36 60	Quebec, Canada.....	53 65
Lafayette, Ind.....	28 80	Richmond, Va.....	46 15
Louisville, Ky.....	25 40	Racine, Wis.....	32 30
Lancaster, Pa.....	43 40	Rochester, N. Y.....	42 55
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	32 15	Rome, N. Y.....	44 15
Logansport, Ind.....	29 80	Richmond, Ind.....	29 55
London, Canada.....	30 65	Rock Island, Ills.....	28 15
Lexington, Ky.....	29 15	Raleigh, N. C.....	45 40
Lexington, Va.....	44 65	Rome, Ga.....	29 90
Lynchburg, Va.....	39 65	Sacramento, Cal.....	137 15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	33 15	St. Paul, Minn.....	41 35
Memphis, Tenn.....	9 90	St. Joseph, Mo.....	31 65
Montgomery, Ala.....	27 15	San Francisco, Cal.....	137 15
Macon, Ga.....	36 90	Sandusky, Ohio.....	35 95
Meridian, Miss.....	24 70	Saratoga, N. Y.....	45 90
Mobile, Ala.....	31 55	Savannah, Ga.....	43 95
Madison, Wis.....	24 25	Selma, Ala.....	27 70
Mansfield, Ohio.....	34 90	Springfield, Ills.....	27 60
Marietta, Ohio.....	35 80	Stubenville, Ohio.....	38 15
Maryville, Kansas.....	37 75	Syracuse, N. Y.....	43 65
Mattoon, Ills.....	24 65	Sioux City, Iowa.....	41 30
Meadville, Pa.....	39 15	Sedalia, Mo.....	28 15
Michigan City.....	31 85	Springfield, Mass.....	47 40
Mexico, Mo.....	25 55	Troy, N. Y.....	45 15
Minneapolis, Minn.....	44 15	Toronto, Canada.....	42 15
Montreal, Canada.....	49 65	Toledo, Ohio.....	34 65
Nashville, Tenn.....	21 70	Tallahassie, Fla.....	55 15
New York.....	46 15	Terre Haute, Ind.....	26 30
New Orleans.....	26 40	Topeka, Kansas.....	34 50
Niagara Falls.....	41 15	Urbana, Ohio.....	31 35
New Haven, Ct.....	47 40	Utica, N. Y.....	44 40
Omaha, Neb.....	36 15	Union City, Tenn.....	16 40
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	28 15	Vincennes, Ind.....	25 60
Oswego, Neb.....	44 85	Vicksburg, Miss.....	22 90
Oshkosh, Wis.....	36 35	Washington, D. C.....	42 15
Oxford, Miss.....	15 70	Wheeling, W. Va.....	37 80
Philadelphia, Pa.....	44 15	Wilmington, Del.....	44 15
Pittsburg, Pa.....	39 15	Wilmington, N. C.....	47 15

THE NEW COUNTY OF GARLAND.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Arkansas, approved April 5th, 1873, parts of Saline, Hot Spring and Montgomery counties were organized into a new county, and named Garland. By the 5th section of said Act, L. B. Beldin, J. H. Baushousen and William Sumpter are constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of said county; to purchase or receive a donation of land to the county, whereon to locate the seat of justice, and to lay out the lands so purchased or received into town lots, etc.

In compliance with these instructions, and clothed with this authority, they located the county seat one mile south of the center of the town of Hot Springs, joining the reservation of the United States, on which the Hot Springs are located. They received from the former owner of the land one-fourth of all the lots which were laid out on eighty acres of land. Mr. J. B. Ward (former owner) and Mr. G. G. Lotta are now the proprietors of the new town. The location is one of the best to be had near the Springs and off the reservation. If there should be a final settlement of the lands in the Government reservation, and one that would permit the sale of the lands, the city of Hot Springs would be built upon them, and not at the county seat of Garland. The valley and open country between the Springs and the new town will furnish room for a town of 20,000 to 50,000 people. Individuals may build private residences in the new town, for a man of family wants a home of his own, without any other party or the Government having any claim upon it. Should there be no settlement for years, the new town will grow and prosper.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., January, 1874.

CHAS. CUTTER, Esq.:

I have the honor to request a small space in your History of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, to call the attention of the legislative department of the government of the United States to them as the most suitable place in America for the establishment of an Infirmary, entitled the *Soldiers' and Sailors' Home*.

There are many thousands of brave soldiers and sailors who are suffering, and passing a life that is not only a burden, but a misery worse than death. The chronic-diseased and afflicted public servants and officers could be cured and benefited by the intelligent use of these thermal waters. Their ills, wounds and rheumatism have been incurred from exposure to the perils of war and the bloody battle fields, where their countless comrades, free from pain, sleep, enshrouded in the robes of patriotic honor and immortality. There is a pathos for the fallen braves that touches the admiration and sympathy of every American citizen; and if their voices were sounded, they would swell spontaneously, from all sections of this great Republic, in exclamations of honor and respect.

Something more tangible and useful is necessary for the poor afflicted wounded and diseased survivors. A home in the mountain-highlands of Arkansas, where they can be made comfortable, if not sound and well, is a but a benevolent duty of their country, and a sojourn for a short time here would restore to duty the invaluable services of many soldiers, sailors and officers of the army and navy.

Such an institution ought to be established, and *can be done, and permanently maintained without one dollar of cost ultimately to the government or individuals.* Trusting that this mere hint will go home to every American citizen, I shall content myself by appealing to the representative men of the nation, through the friendly journals, to take into consideration and avail themselves of this *God send* gift. These Mountains possess Sulphur, Chalybeate and Alkaline springs so near that they can be daily visited for their natural medicated waters. The examples of cures that have resulted from the use of the thermal waters of the Hot Springs, and the cold mineral springs adjacent, are sufficient to have given them an unrivalled reputation throughout the world.

I am, respectfully,

T. J. REID, M. D.

CHARITY.

The need of some charitable institution at the Hot Springs has long been felt, and the time has come when there should be a united effort made to secure one, or more. It is impossible to describe the misery experienced by hundreds of poor invalids, who resort to these Springs to be cured of some of the many diseases that are successfully treated here. They come without money or friends; are either unable to work or cannot find employment, and are necessitated to beg or steal. Many are too honest and proud to do either. Those who beg, find many generous hearts ready and willing to extend a helping hand, and a few who deny them even a cracker. The citizens of the Valley have had so many poor invalids to provide for, that the most sympathising become hardened, or, by their liberality, have given all they have or can afford to give. It is not the duty of a few to care for these unfortunate sufferers, but the duty of the entire community to provide a place for them, where they can remain and be cared for until they are cured. It is the duty of every State and the United States to make some provision for this class of their citizens, and not allow the burden to be borne by a few hundred that live in this Valley. But with the united effort of all, whose duty it is, or should be, to provide aid and comfort for suffering humanity, the great and good work can be done.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government should take immediate steps to build a Hospital for the soldiers and sailors who are diseased by any of the long list that can here be cured or benefited. If these four sections of land, on which the Hot Springs are situated, belong to the Government, they can reserve twenty, forty or more acres for such use; and, by leasing the balance for a long term of years, create a fund sufficiently large to build and maintain an institution that would accommodate thousands of invalids. If they belong to either of the claimants, pay them for their title, and keep the waters of these wonderful Springs for (what the Congress of 1832 intended they should be) the use of the people.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars by each of the States annually would build and maintain a public institution for the accom-

modation of invalids from all the States. The cities and counties could send their invalids, which fill their hospitals and poor-houses, to such an institution here, and save money by the humane operation. There are thousands in the different city hospitals, afflicted with diseases that can only be cured by the use of these waters. They are an expense to the cities and counties that will continue until they die, when, by sending them here, most of them would get well, and become useful citizens. The difference, in a financial view, is in favor of a general Hospital here, (for a certain class of diseases), to say nothing of the benefit to suffering humanity.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF THIS VALLEY.

A very small donation by every citizen and visitor would furnish a home for those who have not the means to pay for hotel or boarding house accommodations. From the local sources, a fund can be realized sufficient to purchase materials to erect and furnish an institution that would shelter and care for these unfortunate individuals. Among them there are mechanics who would be glad to give their time and services free of charge, provided they were cared for until such a home was finished. Let the commencement be ever so small, it must result in good, and can be increased from time to time, as circumstances require or justify.

It is to be hoped that some of the old citizens will *make a move* in this matter, that will result in the establishment of some institution that will furnish a home for the poor invalid.

If the people here do their duty, it will not be long before the State and Federal governments will see the importance of action, and cause the erection of infirmaries of such dimensions that will result in the building here of a large city.

ERRATA.—The hurry of publishing caused several typographical errors—especially in the word “benefited.” The indulgence of the reader is respectfully solicited.

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SITUATED AT THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY.

NEW HOUSE,

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THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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(Successors to Stite and Lewis)

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Have plastered, painted, remodeled and refurnished the house in the best style, and are fully prepared to give the

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Every comfort and accommodation to be had in the

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1874.

THE

1874.

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And everything suitable for the tastes and comfort of the traveling public.

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P. Arkansas.

A LMON BROOKS, M. D., Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ar-
kansas.

S IDNEY W. FRANKLIN, M. D., Resident Physician, Hot Springs,
Arkansas.

T J. REID, M. D., Resident Physician, Hot Springs Arkansas.

D B. FOWLER, M. D., Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

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AS THEY ARE.

A HISTORY AND GUIDE.

By CHARLES CUTTER.

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1874.

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THE HOT SPRINGS AS THEY ARE.

A HISTORY AND GUIDE.

By CHARLES CUTTER.

The publication of this book was caused by the need of some work that combined all the information desired by the public, especially the invalid, regarding these wonderful Springs, and the cures effected by the use of the thermal waters.

CONTENTS:

Description of the Hot Springs.
List of diseases cured or benefited.
Other Mineral Springs of Garland county.
The Climate and Health of the country.
Hot Springs as a resort for Ladies.
Bathing and Bathing Houses.
Hotels and Boarding Houses.
The Early Settlement of Hot Springs.
How to get there, and the cost.
Hot Springs as a place of Business.
Geology of the Valley and adjacent country, etc., etc.

Very little is known of these Springs by the public in general, and so great is the desire for such information, that orders for 2000 copies were received before the book was taken from the press. The first edition of 5000 will soon be exhausted. A second edition of 10,000 will be printed in March or April, 1874, which will be much improved, enlarged and beautifully illustrated with views of the Hot Springs Valley.

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